

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BUILDING HEIGHTS ACT OF 1994

## HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 23, 1994

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, among the most attractive features of our Nation's Capital is its skyline. Unlike most other major cities of the world, the scenic vistas of Washington, DC, are not interrupted by high-rise commercial buildings and residential complexes. That unique aesthetic is no accident, but the consequence of centuries of conscious public policy. President George Washington promulgated the first building regulations on this subject in 1791.

Congress enacted building height limit legislation in 1899. In 1910, the limits were refined and enforcement features added to the Height Limits Act.

The 1910 act ties the height of buildings to the streets on which they front. The District of Columbia is also authorized to approved "spires, towers, domes, minarets, pinnacles, penthouses over elevator shafts," and similar structures, provided that such "penthouses \* \* \* shall be set back from the exterior walls distances equal to their respective heights above the adjacent roof."

Since its enactment in 1910, the Height Limits Act has been assaulted frequently. A proposed George Washington University-WETA telecommunications facility at 21st and H Streets NW., is the most recent assault. The proposed building would be topped by a penthouse that, contrary to the clear wording of the Height Limits Act, would not be set back from two of the building's exterior walls.

Congress has often acted to protect the historical integrity of the National Capital. For example, when Washington, DC, was granted home rule in 1973, Congress expressly prohibited the city from raising the height limit. In 1991, Congress acted to prevent a waiver of the height limit for a proposed Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation building.

Creeping administrative actions—whether in the form of zoning decisions, regulatory interpretations, or minor violations ignored by enforcing authorities—threaten to chip away, inch by inch, at the height restrictions. Accordingly, I am today introducing the District of Columbia Building Heights Act of 1994.

My bill would confirm the clear meaning of the 1910 act and the intent of Congress that it be strictly construed. The bill would do the following:

Clarify that an exterior wall is any outside wall of a building.

Significantly increase the penalty for violating the Height Limits Act to \$10,000 per day—up from \$100 per day. In the case of violation of a court injunction, the penalty could be \$100,000—up from \$500.

Give the National Capital Planning Commission and its Commissioners a more authoritative role in applying and enforcing the Height Limits Act.

Mr. Speaker, I do not regard lightly Federal intervention in local matters. Such action should only occur when local action violates the U.S. Constitution, violates the Home Rule Act, or violates the Federal interest. Clearly it is in the Federal interest to defend the height limits and preserve the character of our Capital City.

## TRIBUTE TO TERRY GRAYBOYES

## HON. ROBERT A. BORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 23, 1994

Mr. BORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor my good friend, Ms. Terry Grayboyes, who was recently honored at the Philadelphia Chamber Association of Small Enterprises [CHASE] Annual Awards Extravaganza.

Ms. Grayboyes has received the CHASE Person of the Year Award as a tribute to her small business success story. She is the president of the Grayboyes Commercial Window Co., a prominent, small business in the Philadelphia area. Ms. Grayboyes was able to aggressively manage her company during the recession of the early 1990's and yield substantial growth at a time when many businesses could not compete.

The Chamber Association of Small Enterprises pays tribute to the small businesses of the Philadelphia area. Nominations for these awards come from the regional business community. Winners are chosen by a panel of small business owners and advisors based on the nominees' demonstrated commitment to the business community.

I had the honor of working with Ms. Grayboyes many years ago when I was a representative in the Pennsylvania State House. At that time, as well as today, Ms. Grayboyes proved to be a talented and successful businesswoman capable of almost anything. I would like to thank her for her undying dedication to success during times of economic troubles. I feel that she is a positive example for other business owners in the Third Congressional District of Pennsylvania, as well as the entire country to exemplify.

Mr. Speaker, I thank you for this opportunity to bring to the attention of the House the accomplishments of Ms. Grayboyes, a woman who has shown that with dedication and hard work, one can be successful in even the most difficult of times. I would like to commend Ms. Grayboyes for these achievements.

## TRIBUTE TO JED JOSEPH JOHNSON

## HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 23, 1994

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to one of our former colleagues who recently passed away, Jed Joseph Johnson of Oklahoma. Since 1974, he served as executive director of the U.S. Association of Former Members of Congress and devoted most of his energy and intellect to building better international understanding of the Congress. Although he only served one term as a Member of Congress, much of Jed Johnson's life revolved around this U.S. House of Representatives. His father served as a Congressman from Oklahoma and Jed graduated from Capitol Page School in 1957.

Jed Johnson truly loved this institution. As executive director of the U.S. Association of Former Members of Congress, he worked tirelessly on behalf of those who have served in the U.S. House of Representatives. Jed Johnson was always our goodwill ambassador—working to bring foreign leaders to the Congress and teaching, always teaching, about representative government and democracy. I for one am deeply grateful for his efforts and will miss his quick smile and endless energy.

Please let me extend deepest sympathies to his wife Sydney; their two daughters Alice and Sydney; and his many friends from all corners of the globe. He was a remarkable man who brought the world closer to us and always believed in the best instincts of people.

## CURRICULUM VITAE

Johnson, Jed Joseph, Jr., son of the late Congressman and Mrs. Jed Johnson, Sr., was born in Washington, D.C., December 27, 1939. He attended the public schools in Chickasha, Oklahoma, and Friends Seminary in New York City, served as a Congressional page and graduated from the Capitol Page School in Washington, D.C. in 1957; graduated from the University of Oklahoma in 1961, where he was student government president and a member of Phi Eta Sigma, Pi Sigma Alpha, Omicron Delta Kappa, Pe-et (top ten senior men) and recipient of the Letzler Medal (top three senior men); graduate studies in international relations at the Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies. Recipient of the Lasker Foundation Fellowship to serve as national field director of the Collegiate Council for the United Nations in 1961; delegate to the International Student Movement for the United Nations Conference at Lund, Sweden in 1961; president of the United States Youth Council 1962-64; United States representative to the Indian Youth Congress at Tirupathi, India in 1962; U.S. delegate to the World Assembly of Youth in Aarhus, Denmark, 1962; led a United States Youth Council delegation to West Africa in 1963; member of the United States National

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

Commission for UNESCO; served three years as nongovernmental observer at the United Nations.

Elected at age twenty-four (the youngest Congressman since 1797) as a Democrat from Oklahoma to the Eighty-ninth Congress (January 3, 1965-January 3, 1967); special assistant to the Director, Office of Economic Opportunity, 1967-68; Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, 1968-72; Consultant, Select Committee on Presidential Campaign Activities, 1973.

Executive Director, U.S. Association of Former Members of Congress, 1974 to present; guest of the Japanese Foreign Ministry on a study tour of Japan, October 1976; participant in the 6th annual meeting of the Standing Conference of Atlantic Organizations, June 1978, Wilton Park, United Kingdom; member of a Congressional alumni study tour of China, fall 1979; participant in Pacific Parliamentary Seminars at the East-West Center, Honolulu, Hawaii, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1983; participant at Aspen Institute Seminar in Berlin, Germany, spring 1980 and fall 1982. Participated in the German-American conference at the Konrad Adenauer Stiftung at Cadenabbia, Italy in November 1981; participant in Parliamentary meetings in Israel and Egypt in the spring of 1981 and 1982; in New Zealand and Australia with parliamentarians in summer of 1982; participant in German Bundestag meetings and conference in Freudenberg, Germany, hosted by the Friedrich Ebert Foundation, September 1982; meetings with the Bermuda Parliament, November 1982; Salzburg seminars with German Bundestag spring 1983 and 1984; German Bundestag-U.S. Congress Comparative Study at "Wingspread" Conference Center fall 1985; meetings with German Bundestag at Konigswinter, Germany, as guest of the Friedrich Naumann Foundation in fall 1986 and spring 1990; on the U.S. delegation to an International Human Rights Conference at DeBourgh, the Netherlands, January 1988; seminar with German Bundestag at Villa Borsig, Berlin, Germany in spring 1989; observer of Hungarian elections in March 1990; and observer of Czechoslovakian elections in June 1990. Recipient of the Officer's Cross of the Order of Merit of the Federal Republic of Germany presented by the German Ambassador on October 24, 1988. Participant in the 40th Anniversary of the Atlantik Brücke in Hamburg, Germany in May, 1992.

Mr. Johnson is married to the former Sydney Herlong and is the father of two daughters, Alice, age 25, and Sydney, age 23. He is a member of the Federal City Club, the Mid-Atlantic Club, the Washington Institute of Foreign Affairs and affiliated with the ecumenical Church of the Saviour.

#### TRIBUTES TO HONDA POWER EQUIPMENT AND JIM ANDERSON

##### HON. HOWARD COBLE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 23, 1994

Mr. COBLE. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, March 4, 1994, I had the honor of attending a ceremony celebrating the production of the one millionth walk-behind lawnmower made in the Sixth District of North Carolina. The 1 million lawnmowers have been manufactured by Honda Power Equipment [HPE] in Swepsonville, NC.

Not only did I attend the ceremony, but I participated in it. I pulled the starter on the 1

millionth mower and said "ship it" just like Clara Johnson did in the well-known Honda lawnmower commercials. Not only did I meet the real Clara Johnson—Ruby Cagle—but I met many other dedicated associates at HPE. We are proud to be the home of HPE in the United States, and we are delighted that Honda has become such an outstanding corporate citizen in our district.

Just prior to the ceremony, it was announced that one Honda associate had received national recognition for his racing prowess. Jim Anderson, who is an industrial engineer at the HPE plant, is also an avid Sports Car Club of America [SCCA] racer. Jim was mentioned in the February 28, 1994, edition of AutoWeek magazine for winning an SCCA Pro Rally production class race in a Honda Prelude. The Sand Hills/Sand Blast Pro Rally was held on roads through the Sand Hills State Forest near Patrick, SC. We offer our congratulations to Jim for this outstanding achievement.

To everyone at HPE in Swepsonville, NC, we offer our congratulations for manufacturing the first 1 million walk-behind lawnmowers. Best wishes for millions of additional mowers in the years ahead. We hope there will be millions of occasions to say "ship it."

#### CONGRATULATIONS TO THE DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER SCIENCE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON FOR COMPLETING THEIR STUDY ON WOMEN AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

##### HON. SCOTT L. KLUG

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 23, 1994

Mr. KLUG. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Department of Consumer Science at the University of Wisconsin-Madison on the successful completion of their study on women and telecommunications.

The time is rapidly approaching when we will have to make important decisions about the development of the information superhighway. We have been hearing for some time how advances in telecommunications technology will affect American jobs, health care, education and other aspects of society. The UW study, which appears below, affords us a glimpse into how widespread an impact America's Information Age is likely to have on women. I am delighted to be able to share this information with my colleagues.

##### SURVEY FINDINGS

The University of Wisconsin set out to survey women leaders nationwide on the importance of telecommunications services to their organizations, businesses and families, and to determine their views on national telecommunications policy issues being decided in Washington. The following is a summary of our findings and a sense of the comments offered.

Seventy-one percent of women surveyed said telecommunications service are extremely important to them today.

Many women view basic telecommunications services, such as telephone, FAX,

and voice mail services, as critical to their success and the success of their organizations. These technologies provide flexibility and aid women in all aspects of their personal and professional lives.

Eighty-nine percent of women said telecommunications services will be extremely important to them by the year 2000.

Citing their increased reliance on the most basic telephone enhancements such as modems and electronic mail, they look forward to new equipment and information services they can access that will make their organizations more productive in the future.

An overwhelming majority (ninety-four percent) said working women will benefit from advanced telecommunications technology.

The vast majority agreed that women will gain substantially from advanced telecommunications services such as telecommuting and remote educational and health services, and that these services will aid women struggling to balance career and family responsibilities. "Telecommuting will make a world of difference for working mothers" was the sentiment echoed by most respondents.

Sixty-two percent said increased competition among telecommunications service providers will produce lower prices and more choices for customers of long distance service.

Most respondents expressed frustration over the long distance service market and their lack of confidence that they had selected the least expensive service for their needs. They felt that allowing local Bell Companies to immediately compete with other long distance service providers would produce lower costs and more choices for consumers.

Sixty-seven percent support increased competition for cable service.

An even greater number of respondents expressed support for increased competition in the cable service market. Citing high costs and lack of options, they favored allowing local Bell Companies to compete with cable companies now.

A large majority of respondents (sixty-nine percent) believe that all telecommunications markets should be opened to competition on a fair and reciprocal basis.

Respondents agreed that if long distance and cable companies are allowed to compete in providing local phone service, local Bell Companies should be allowed to compete in providing long distance and cable services.

#### IN TRIBUTE TO ADELE GUTTENBERG

##### HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 23, 1994

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, our communities and our country have always relied on the contributions of individuals who rise above and beyond the call of duty to make a difference in the lives of others. I pause today to join the Bergen County Business and Professional Women as they pay tribute to one of the true heroes in their community, Mrs. Adele Guttenberg.

It has been said that the future of our society lies in the hands of individuals. And radiating out from him or her is the family, the community, the county, the State, and the Nation.

But in the end, it all depends on the individual to make a difference. Adele Guttenberg has made that difference in New Jersey.

As a young mother, Adele Guttenberg was faced with the challenge of raising two severely handicapped children at a time when support from local, county, and State agencies did not exist. Being one to gain strength in the face of adversity, Adele Guttenberg rose to the occasion and pioneered the establishment of public support for the disabled and their families.

Adele Guttenberg successfully lobbied the Bergen County Board of Chosen Freeholders to provide education and training for disabled persons older than 18 years of age. She then turned her sights on the New Jersey State government to provide housing and educational opportunities for the developmentally disabled. She is also a cotrustee of the Guttenberg Foundation, where she directs annual grants to provide services to the disabled.

Mr. Speaker, I have seen firsthand the results of Adele Guttenberg's efforts. The Spectrum for Living, an organization which Adele cofounded, provides housing, day care, workshops, and quality of life opportunities for 250 clients. It is clearly an effective source of dignity and hope for the people it serves.

Adele Guttenberg and her husband, Bill, are also longtime benefactors of the New Jersey Institute of Technology. The Guttenbergs have made repeated donations to the school that have allowed the removal of architectural barriers that had prevented physically handicapped persons from utilizing the school's facilities. Finally, the Guttenbergs sponsor a 4-year scholarship at the school for a disabled resident from the northern New Jersey region.

Mr. Speaker, Adele Guttenberg's years of tireless effort have made an immeasurable difference in the lives of countless disabled persons throughout northern New Jersey. Her dedication and commitment has set an example for all to follow. I ask my colleagues in the House to join with me in saying a heartfelt thank you and congratulations to Adele Guttenberg as she receives this fitting recognition as "Woman of the Year."

#### EXECUTIVE 2000 COUNCIL—THE VOLUNTEER SPIRIT AT WORK

#### HON. KEN CALVERT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 23, 1994

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, one of the things that has made America the great country that it is, is the spirit of voluntarism that is so much a part of our Nation's fabric. This spirit is exhibited daily in both large and small ways throughout the cities, small towns, and rural areas of our land. And, I am proud to say, it is a spirit which is found in abundance in my community of Riverside, CA.

One of the many organizations in my community that typifies this American spirit of voluntarism is the Executive 2000 Council. This unique business support group, which is now over 300 companies strong, was created in September 1990 in order to raise funds to help purchase equipment for Riverside Community Hospital.

Organized as a purely voluntary annual membership program, Executive 2000, a major component of the Riverside County Hospital Foundation, has already raised more than \$300,000 for the hospital, and is making a significant impact on cost-effective quality health care in the greater Riverside area.

At a time when Congress, the President and, indeed, the entire Nation are engaged in a crucial debate about the future of America's health care delivery system, it is encouraging to know that there are organizations such as Executive 2000 which have not waited for government to solve the problem, but have done what Americans have always done—pitched in to get the job done themselves. While others discuss, they work. While others study, they contribute their own time and resources.

Already, their contributions have enabled Riverside Hospital to purchase a COR radio system for the emergency department and an emergency preparedness site, across from the hospital, which will be used by the community during emergencies such as earthquakes. And this year, the council's contributions will enable the hospital to purchase a birthing bed, oximetry modules, a ventilator and a printer to complete the COR radio system.

In just over 3 years, the Executive 2000 Council has shown that voluntarism does work. They have demonstrated that individuals working together make a difference. On behalf of the people of the 43rd Congressional District in western Riverside County, I wish to extend my heartfelt thanks and congratulations to the Executive 2000 Council on a job well done, and encourage this wonderful organization to keep up the good work.

#### A TRIBUTE TO GARY TICKLES

#### HON. TIM JOHNSON

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 23, 1994

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention the fine work and outstanding public service of Gary Tickle, Nemo, SD. Gary, who has demonstrated a remarkable dedication to the needs of many of our Nations troubled youth for over 26 years, will be honored on Saturday, March 26, 1994, as he leaves his position as Center Director of the Boxelder Job Corps Center.

Gary is highly respected by both the staff and the corpsmembers at the Center and the Black Hills National Forest. He also has an excellent relationship with the Community Relations Council at Boxelder Job Corps Center and with the people living close to the Center. Because of his active leadership, Boxelder Job Corps Center is now considered one of the best Job Corps Centers in the Nation. His contributions have not only resulted in raising Boxelder Job Corps rating but improving and touching the lives of hundreds of disadvantaged youths.

Throughout Gary's career, he has served on several regional and national committees striving to improve the Job Corps program throughout the United States.

Gary graduated from Clinch Valley College, WV, with a B.A. degree in education in 1986.

Gary has worked at the following Job Corps Centers throughout his career.

1967, Flatwoods Job Corps Center, Coeburn, VA, as a group leader.

1970, Jacobs Creek Job Corps Center, Bristol, TN, as recreation assistant.

1973, Cass Job Corps Center in Cass, AR, as recreation specialist.

1973, moved to the Branchville Job Corps Center in Branchville, IN, as assistant corpsmember supervisor.

1974, Blackwell Job Corps Center, Laona, WI, as recreation specialist.

1976, Timberlake Job Corps Center, Wauconna, WA, as supervisory social services assistant.

1990, Harpers Ferry Job Corps, Harpers Ferry, WV, as Assistant Center Director.

In 1992, Gary was awarded the Rocky Mountain Region's Outstanding Ranger of the Year by Regional Forester Elizabeth Estill.

Gary will continue his service to America's youth when he begins his new assignment as Center Director of Joliet Corps Center at Joliet, IN later this month.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me, our colleagues, and his many friends in honoring this outstanding individual for his extensive and dedicated service. Over the years, Gary has touched the lives of many people in South Dakota and other States where he has served our young men and women, and it is most fitting that the House recognize him today.

#### TRIBUTE TO JOHN H. WEBSTER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

#### HON. ROBERT A. BORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 23, 1994

Mr. BORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the 100th anniversary of the John H. Webster Elementary School. I wish to extend my congratulations and commendations to the John H. Webster School, its principal, Dr. Barbara Porges, and its staff for their perpetuation of devotion to excellence in education.

Named after John Hambleton Webster, an earnest abolitionist and devoted champion of human freedom, this school has provided its students and community with a quality education since opening in 1894. Throughout the last 100 years, it has provided a warm and nurturing environment as well as an educationally rich atmosphere as it facilitated the assimilation of the best cultural traditions of the diverse student body.

Currently, the John Webster School serves children from many parts of our city who represent every racial and ethnic group. It has been a microcosm of the ideal qualities and aspirations that our society seeks to foster.

Mr. Speaker, I join the alumni of the John H. Webster School, whose ages span the decades of this century in this celebration. I congratulate and commend the school, its principal, Dr. Barbara Porges, staff, students, parents, and community on the occasion of the school's 100th anniversary.

## LITHUANIA'S INDEPENDENCE

## HON. PETER BLUTE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 23, 1994

Mr. BLUTE. Mr. Speaker, when the cold war came to an end with the dissolution of the Soviet Union, the Baltic State of Lithuania embarked on its journey toward sovereignty. Russia has made progress in the removal of its troops, but the situation remains tense as new nationalistic rumblings have appeared in Russia. Obviously, Vladimir Zhirinovskiy's imperialistic proclamations do not bode well for the security of States such as Lithuania.

The United States should recognize this risk to Lithuania's independence by strongly supporting nation building efforts and strengthening economic ties. We should not fail to seize this opportunity to assist Lithuania.

Furthermore, I would like to enclose for the RECORD the attached resolution of the Worcester Area Council of Lithuanian Organizations. This important group has been in the forefront of advocacy for Lithuanian issues.

## RESOLUTION

Whereas the people of Lithuania survived a 51-year foreign occupation which resulted from the infamous Nazi-Soviet Pact of 1939;

Whereas the people of Lithuania courageously resisted the imposed communist dictatorship and cultural genocide of this foreign occupation;

Whereas the people of Lithuania were able to mobilize and sustain a non-violent movement for social and political change which came to be known as "Sajudis";

Whereas on March 11, 1990, the democratically-elected Lithuanian parliament, fulfilling its election mandate from the people of Lithuania, declared the restoration of Lithuania's independence and the establishment of a democratic state;

Whereas the people of Lithuania, the elected leaders and the civil servants of the government of Lithuania persevered in the building of democratic and independent institutions under conditions of economic blockade and armed assaults over 17 months including a bloody assault on January 12-13, 1991 by foreign troops;

Whereas Lithuania's successful restoration of democracy and independence is remarkable for its use of non-violent resistance to an oppressive regime;

Whereas the continued illegal presence of Russian army units in Latvia and Estonia poses a significant threat to the independence of Lithuania;

Whereas the government of the Russian Federal has adopted an aggressive military doctrine asserting the right to intervene in the affairs of neighboring states including Lithuania;

Whereas the massive concentration of Russian military forces in the Kaliningrad region, currently under the control of the Russian Federation, threatens the peace and security of Lithuania;

Whereas the Congress of the United States has continued to restrict United States foreign aid to Russia until the military forces of the Russian Federation are removed from the territory of Latvia and Estonia;

Therefore, be it Resolved That:

1. We commend the people of Lithuania for their commitment to democratic institutions and principles during this difficult pe-

riod of transition to a free market economy and join with them as they celebrate their independence;

2. We urge President Yeltsin to complete the withdrawal of Russia's armed forces from Latvia and Estonia without further delays, to demilitarize the Kaliningrad region and to renounce his government's neo-imperialist policy of asserting a right to militarily intervene in the affairs of neighboring states;

3. We urge our representatives in the U.S. Congress to support Lithuania's transition to a free market economy through humanitarian, technical and financial assistance and urge President Clinton to end the long delay in appointing the Board of Directors of the Baltic American Enterprise Fund;

4. We urge President Clinton and the U.S. Congress to continue to assist Russia in withdrawing its troops from Latvia and Estonia;

5. We urge President Clinton to oppose the Russian government's new military doctrine which asserts a right to intervene in the affairs of neighboring states, including Lithuania;

Having adopted this resolution by unanimous vote of all assembled, the Chair of this assembly is instructed to send copies of this resolution to our elected representatives in Congress and to the President of the U.S. and to the government of Lithuania.

## DARKER SIDE OF WHITEWATER?

## HON. DANA ROHRBACHER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 23, 1994

Mr. ROHRBACHER. Mr. Speaker, as the saga of the Whitewater Affair continues to captivate the attention of the media, it is important to remember that a journalist's job often requires him to persevere in exotic and dangerous locations where bullets fly and planes fall inexplicably from the sky. It seems that in 1994, the top hazardous duty post for journalists is none other than Little Rock, AR.

As a former member of the fourth estate, I commend these journalists and their sources who daily face the high risks of exposing the truth about the financial and social activities of Bill and Hillary Clinton.

The time has come for this Congress to investigate the allegations and protect the lives of those who know the truth about Whitewater, Madison Savings, the death of Vince Foster.

What follows is a compilation of facts concerning the darker side of Whitewater reported in the March 23, 1994, American Political Hotline. I commend it to the attention of all who doubt that something's rotten in Arkansas.

## DARKER SIDE OF WHITEWATER?

Under header, "Are attacks linked to Whitewater?," Deroy Murdock reports Harper's contributing editor L.J. Davis, who was in Little Rock doing research for his just published New Republic piece on AR's "rich tapestry of interwoven financial and political deals" was assaulted. "His encounter seems to be part of an alarming—and largely unexplored—pattern of violence and intimidation that has ensnared some individuals associated" with the Clintons, the McDougals and reporters covering these matters. After spending a week reviewing financial documents and interviewing people in Little Rock, Davis went to his hotel room

at around 6:30 p.m. on 2/14. Davis: "The last thing I remember is unlocking the door of Room 502 to go in. The next thing I remember, four hours later, at 10:30 at night, was waking up on the floor of the foyer of my hotel room, partially paralyzed with a lump the size of a darning egg over my left ear." Davis said his doctor "found his injury inconsistent with a fall" and that he "was struck a powerful blow above the left ear." Davis is taking medication to dissolve a blood clot in his brain. Davis "doubts he was the victim of a robbery gone awry": "My watch was still on my wrist and my wallet still contained a couple of hundred bucks." He said he did discover that "about four pages of my notebook in a very significant portion were half torn out." Davis says he regrets not heeding warnings "from the office of high government official" in DC: "The exact phrase they used was, 'You've gotten into a red zone.'" He says his contact urged him: "Work your ass off and get out of there as fast as possible." On 3/6, about three hours after sending the New Republic a "partial draft" of his story my modem, Davis said his phone rang. Davis, quoting the male voice on the other end: "What you're doing makes Lawrence Walsh look like a rank amateur." Davis replied: "Who is this?" The male voice: "Seems to me you've gotten your bell rung too many times. But did you hear what I just said?" Davis: "Yes, I did. Is this—" The voice hung up. The conservation "puzzles" Davis: "Somebody seems to be reading by computer transmissions. Whoever called me knew what I'd just sent to the New Republic. There are only three of us who know what was in that transmission" (N.Y. Post, 3/23). A.W.S. Journal editorial describes the Davis incident as well as another allegation by Sally Perdue, the former Miss Arkansas and TV reporter who said she had an affair with Clinton. Perdue said staring 1/93, she has been threatened in exchange for his silence: "The state seems to be a congenitally violent place, and full of colorful characters with stories to tell, axes to grind and secrets of their own to protect" (3/23). Murdock describes five other mysterious incidents. One involves a break-in of the offices of the American Spectator, one involving a fire at the HQs of the Worthen Bank, which loaned money to the Clinton pres. campaign. The other three involve deaths. Jerry Parks, whose company had provided security guards to Clinton's pres. campaign, was shot at close range 10 times from a 9mm semi-automatic pistol. Parks' son, Gary Parks, told the London Telegraph his father had been "working on Clinton's infidelities for about six years." Parks' son and wife note the elder Parks kept a file on Clinton hidden in their home. It was discovered missing after a break-in before Parks' death. The other two deaths involve plane crashes: A leading AR lawyer and a AR dentist who was to meet a British reporter with supposed information on Whitewater (3/23).

TRIBUTE TO AMBASSADOR  
CHARLES PROVIDENCE GOMIS

## HON. HARRY JOHNSTON

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 23, 1994

Mr. JOHNSTON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, as Chairman of the Subcommittee on Africa, it is my privilege to rise today to pay tribute to one of the leading members of the diplomatic

corps in Washington, Ambassador Charles Providence Gomis from the Côte D'Ivoire. Ambassador Gomis, the dean of the African diplomatic corps, has served both his country and the continent of Africa admirably for the better part of the last 8 years.

Having first served in Washington in the mid-1960's, under Henri Bédié, Ambassador Gomis returns to Abidjan to serve as special advisor to the same Henri Bédié, now the successor as President to the late President Houphouët-Boigny. I applaud the Côte D'Ivoire for its peaceful transition of power, and offer it my support, and that of my colleagues, in facing the many challenges that lie ahead not only for the Côte D'Ivoire, but for the entire continent of Africa. I also applaud President Bédié's wise choice of Ambassador Charles Gomis as one of his close advisors, and I am confident that Ambassador Gomis will continue to serve his country with distinction from his new position, as he has done from Washington.

Finally, I would like to express my gratitude to Ambassador Gomis for his efforts to organize the African diplomatic corps in Washington into a more effective and cohesive group in order to secure greater interest in and commitment to Africa's unique challenges and opportunities among policymakers in Washington. Ambassador Gomis' role in founding the African Diplomatic Outreach Program, and his role in the historic African-African-American Summits have put him at the forefront of efforts to increase cooperation between Africa and the United States. As I seek to increase the profile of Africa and an understanding of its challenges among my colleagues in the Congress, I am thankful that Ambassador Charles Gomis has been, and remains, a partner in these efforts.

#### CONGRATULATIONS TO EAGLE SCOUT JAMIE OETERS

**HON. DAVID MANN**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 23, 1994

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to recognize Jamie Oeters on his accomplishment of earning the rank of Eagle Scout. This is a substantial achievement demonstrating Jamie's perseverance, as only 2 percent of all Scouts ever attain the Eagle rank.

Jamie Oeters began his Scouting odyssey in 1983 as a Cub Scout in Pack 275. Jamie earned the ranks of Bobcat, Wolf and Bear, 12 activity badges, and the Arrow of Light.

In 1986, Jamie joined Boy Scout Troop 880, sponsored by Heritage United Methodist Church. In 1993, he completed his Eagle Scout requirements. His community service project involved the installation of a new sign for Mt. Healthy South Junior High School, including suitable landscaping.

While blazing the trail to Eagle Scout, Jamie held several leadership positions, starting with patrol leader and culminating with Junior Assistant Scoutmaster. Furthermore, Jamie was a member of the honor corps and attended a high adventure trip to Ely, MN.

Jamie Oeters also has been quite active outside of Scouting. He is a senior at Mt. Healthy High School where he has demonstrated that he is mentally awake as a member of the National Honor Society. Jamie has proven himself physically fit, as a member of the varsity soccer and baseball teams and a lifter for the cheerleaders. In addition, he is a member of the marching and concert bands.

I extend my heartiest congratulations to Jamie who should be justifiably proud of his accomplishments. I also extend my congratulations to his parents, Gary and Donna Oeters, and his adult Scout leaders whose support and encouragement helped make his goal a reality.

#### VFW VOICE OF DEMOCRACY SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM IDAHO WINNER

**HON. MICHAEL D. CRAPO**

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 23, 1994

Mr. CRAPO. Mr. Speaker, I bring to my colleagues' attention the following VFW Voice of Democracy Scholarship Program Idaho winner:

#### "MY COMMITMENT TO AMERICA"

By Amy Bice, Idaho Winner

Dear Journal: July 18, 1993: I am standing on granite steps in Arlington Cemetery, one face in a crowd of many, witnessing the changing of the guard at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. Due to fortunate circumstances, it will soon be my turn to participate in the ceremony as a member of an Honor Guard assigned to lay a wreath on the tomb. The flag waves overhead while a bugler plays taps. As the wreath is placed, a voice deep within tells me how blessed I am to live in the United States of America.

July 19, 1993: Today I stand before a long black wall, helping a friend find the inscription of her father's name. Suddenly a war that took place long ago in the far-off country of Vietnam becomes a reality and surfaces as tears. I say a silent prayer of gratitude for all who have died and lived to defend my country.

July 20, 1993: This can't really be happening!! Here I am, a girl from small town USA, sitting in the Rose Garden of the White House! Hold on, here he comes! Now he's shaking my hand. A light flashes as the President of the United States and I are captured on film for posterity. I nervously babble, "It's a pleasure for you to meet me, Mr. President."

So reads my journal describing the most incredible week of my life, all of it made possible through the voluntary service of a national women's group. These women freely gave their time, money and effort, to provide young people like me the opportunity to experience government first hand and gain appreciation for this country. Their selfless service changed the course of my life. Now I am determined to contribute all that I can to assist and uplift others—because I know that by serving one another, America will be strengthened.

Evidence of service is all around us. Every day citizens assist others by providing food for the homeless, visiting nursing homes or reading to the blind. In addition, service is our heritage. Betsy Ross was, after all, an or-

dinary woman who could sew; Paul Revere a talented silversmith. Both simply gave service to causes in which they believed.

Although I am only one young woman, there is much I can do to carry on the tradition of assisting those around me. Service is not only a goal for the future, but an action I must take now—in the present, because the future is built on the actions of today. But where does one young person begin? The obvious place to start is within the circle of my own influence—within my school and community.

Dear Journal: August 14, 1993: I volunteer as a youth worker for a Gubernatorial candidate. By distributing flyers and hanging banners, I feel I am serving other youth and motivating them to play an active role in government.

October 12, 1993: I continue tutoring Special Education students. Last week I arranged for dates, flowers, and dinners so that two Down Syndrome teenagers could experience a formal high school dance. After a night of laughter and dancing, the excitement in the eyes of the kids said it all.

Such are the journal entries that reveal my continuing commitment to strengthen America. I may never hold public office or determine public policy, but I know I can contribute significantly to the country I love.

I can only envision an entry in the journal of my future.

May 2, 2011: I continue acting on the wise counsel once given by Edward Hale. I first heard it way back in 1993: " \* \* \* because I cannot do everything, I will not refuse to do the something that I can do." That something for me is service \* \* \* my commitment to America.

#### CSCE ECONOMIC FORUM

**HON. STENY H. HOYER**

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 23, 1994

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend the contribution of the U.S. delegation to the work of the second Economic Forum of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe [CSCE] which was held last week in Prague. Under the able leadership of Ambassador Stuart Eizenstat, U.S. Representative to the European Union, the delegation played a prominent role in this important meeting designed to give further impetus to economic reform in those countries in transition among the 53 CSCE participating states. David R. Cohan, CEO of Intercontinental Trading Corp. and Prof. Tom Volgy of the University of Arizona were active participants as public members on the delegation. They added a unique and refreshing perspective to the discussions in Prague, drawing from their considerable experience in business and academia. I am also very pleased to note the active and knowledgeable participation by the commission's staff as well.

Forty-one CSCE countries were represented at the Forum. The United States provided grants which enabled Albania, Belarus, Georgia, and Moldova to send delegates to the meeting. Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Morocco, and Tunisia attended as nonparticipating Mediterranean states. Japan was also present. Representatives of nearly a dozen inter-

national organizations, including the U.N. Economic Commission for Europe [ECE], the International Monetary Fund [IMF], the Council of Europe, and the Commonwealth of Independent States [CIS] contributed to the work of the Forum. The CSCE Parliamentary Assembly was also represented. Italy, in its capacity as chair-in-office, presided over the proceedings.

The discussions were organized around broad topics related to the transition to free markets—elements of a favorable business climate, favorable conditions for trade and investment, infrastructures, and cooperation in the area of science and technology. Many of the delegations present at the Forum used the occasion to report on the status of economic reform in their countries. Only a handful or so included representatives of the business community and private sector. On the positive side, those who did make it to Prague were able to exchange views and experiences through informal contacts on the margins of the Forum.

The U.S. delegation was among the most active, contributing to the general debate as well as circulating various proposals for additional work within the framework of the Economic Forum. A proposal on tourism, drafted by Helsinki Commission staff, was well received as a valuable means of bridging the human and economic dimensions of the CSCE. Romania offered to host the seminar on tourism in late 1994. Slovenia expressed its willingness to serve as the venue for a seminar on public support for the reform process, another idea floated by the United States.

Ambassador Eizenstat offered a number of concrete suggestions to stimulate a freer exchange of views and encouraged other delegations to include representatives from the private sector at future meetings. He specifically called for more informal sessions, a more focused agenda, and a concerted effort to encourage participation by all participating states in future sessions. He also suggested that the Economic Forum take fuller advantage of the expertise of relevant international organizations. Eizenstat offered a number of topics which might be taken up by the Forum, including taxation, marketing, infrastructure, privatization/restitution, banking, energy, and education.

The United States delegation successfully headed off efforts in Prague to diminish the importance of the Forum which was established in 1992 to serve as a catalyst during the transition to free-market economies, particularly in the emerging democracies of Central and Eastern Europe and the New Independent States of the former Soviet Union. The inaugural meeting of the Economic Forum was held in the Czech capital in 1993. A number of West European countries have expressed reservations about the Forum fearing that it might in some way subvert the work of the 12-nation European Union. The United States, the main architect of the Forum, has urged that the CSCE remain involved in the economic sphere as part of an integrated approach covering human rights and military security as well as economic matters. It was agreed that the third Economic Forum will be held in Prague, June 7-9, 1995.

## THE DEDICATION OF HARVEY FIELD IN TRIBUTE TO HARVEY SCHLENKER

HON. KEN CALVERT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 23, 1994

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, we hear a lot these days—in fact, too much—about people who excel in their professions, but fail miserably as human beings. We are disgusted by the greed and pettiness which seem to permeate professional sports and the entertainment industry. And, we are appalled by the poor example which so many athletes and other celebrities set for our youth.

We live in an era when people seek gain without pain; an era when the worth of a person is too often based on the car he drives or the clothes he wears; an era in which our young people are sorely lacking in positive role models.

Fortunately for all of us, there are still a few genuine heroes.

They are not wealthy. They are not powerful. They are not part of the Jet Set.

But, they all have something special. They have a keen sense of honor. They have guts. And, they have a quality which I can't describe in any other way except to say that they have heart.

One such hero from my community of Riverside, CA, was Mr. Harold Schlenker.

Until his death earlier this year at age 29, Mr. Schlenker suffered from a rare form of diabetes that led to problems with high cholesterol and poor blood circulation. In spite of his ailment, which eventually led to the amputation of both legs, Harold—also known as Harvey—was a true winner.

Never complaining, Harvey spent much of his high school years in hospitals. Later, in spite of his disabilities, he vowed to coach, even if he had to lean on crutches or sit in a wheelchair. And coach, he did.

For 6 years, Coach Schlenker was a mainstay of the Glen Avon Little League. He was an excellent coach, and led his girls' softball team to the 1990 championship. He inspired his team, not only by his love of baseball, but by the size of his heart.

On March 28, 1994, the Jurupa Area Recreation and Park District will rename one of its baseball fields in Mr. Schlenker's honor. Henceforth, it will be called Harvey Field.

Mr. Speaker, this generation desperately needs more heroes like Harvey Schlenker. I am proud that he coached in my district, and I hope that the thousands of young people who play on Harvey Field in the years ahead will strive to emulate the characteristics that made Harvey so unique. To his players, he was a magnet of friendship and a tower of strength. To all who knew him, he was a genuine American hero.

## TRIBUTE TO DR. DAVID J. MATA

HON. MICHAEL J. KOPETSKI

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 23, 1994

Mr. KOPETSKI. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise today to honor a great humanitarian and outstanding community leader, Dr. David Joseph Mata. Dr. Mata's exceptional career reflects the remarkable accomplishments of his life's dream and deep dedication to people.

Upon arrival at Salud Medical Center in Woodburn, OR, Dr. Mata began his current work as a strong innovative medical director and physician of the clinic that ministers to a predominately poor clientele, 80 percent of whom are migrant farmworkers from Mexico and may have never sought medical attention. As the new medical director at Salud, he began addressing innovative programs to help migrant farmworkers in the surrounding four-county area. He was instrumental in starting a unique midwifery obstetrical service at Silverton Hospital for migrant and low-income pregnant women by using family physicians in collaboration, this is a historic first in the State of Oregon. Dr. Mata developed a revolutionary hospital and clinic practice that is culturally sensitive and maintains continuity of care. He is known nationally as a noted speaker and educator in the area of cross cultural medicine.

Dr. Mata is not a typical physician who will follow a regular practice with a six figure wage. He is a man who will provide medical service to 33,000 patients per year in an underserved area, make house or camp calls, accept phone calls at 2 a.m., or travel in extreme weather just to make sure one more person will live a day longer. He is that rare individual who keeps his faith regardless of the challenge or obstacles thrown his way.

However, Mr. Speaker, I would most like to commend Dr. David Joseph Mata on his most recent award as The Outstanding Young Person of the World. The TOYP program of Junior Chamber International serves to recognize 10 individuals between the ages of 18 and 40 who exemplify in 10 specific categories the best attributes of the world's young people. Dr. Mata was the only one chosen from the United States. Last year he was named 1 of the top 10 young Americans by the U.S. Junior Chamber of Commerce. I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting Dr. Mata's services to his community.

## TRIBUTE TO REV. A. DOUGLAS THOMAS

HON. JULIAN C. DIXON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 23, 1994

Mr. DIXON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special tribute to the distinguished Reverend A. Douglas Thomas who recently retired as pastor of the Lincoln Avenue Baptist Church after 28 years of dedicated service and spiritual leadership.

Born in Shreveport, LA, Reverend Thomas was educated by the Shreveport public school

system and later attended the University of California and the American Baptist Seminary. He also worked toward a masters of arts degree at the Fuller Theological Seminary.

Upon arriving in Pasadena, CA, Reverend Thomas ministered at the Metropolitan Baptist Church. In 1962, he became the pastor of St. Matthew Baptist Church in Merced, CA, and continued in that position for 4 years. In 1966, Reverend Thomas answered the call of the board of deacons of the Lincoln Avenue Baptist Church, to become the church's seventh pastor.

Under his leadership and spiritual guidance, the Lincoln Avenue Baptist Church flourished and grew from a small church to a congregation of over 1,100 members. In little more than 10 years, a new church building was constructed and the Lincoln Avenue Education Center was established. Through this center, Reverend Thomas created the first tutorial program in Pasadena. In testimony to his inspiring achievements, Reverend Thomas became affectionately known as the builder pastor. While continuing his diligent work at Lincoln Avenue Baptist Church, Reverend Thomas also served as president of the Interdenominational Ministers' Alliance from 1969 through 1971.

With remarkable dedication, Reverend Thomas has been a powerful force for spiritual development throughout the years. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in commending Rev. A. Douglas Thomas on his commitment to the parishioners of the Lincoln Avenue Baptist Church and to the Pasadena community.

#### TRIBUTE TO DOYLE DELOVIO

#### HON. JACK REED

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 23, 1994

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute a distinguished young man from Rhode Island who has attained the rank of Eagle Scout in the Boy Scouts of America. He is Doyle Delovio of Troop 17 in Crompton, RI, and he is honored this week for his noteworthy achievement.

Not every young American who joins the Boy Scouts earns the prestigious Eagle Scout Award. In fact, only 2.5 percent of all Boy Scouts do. To earn the award, a Boy Scout must fulfill requirements in the areas of leadership, service, and outdoor skills. He must earn 21 merit badges, 11 of which are required from areas such as citizenship in the community, citizenship in the Nation, citizenship in the world, safety, environmental science, and first aid.

As he progresses through the Boy Scout ranks, a Scout must demonstrate participation in increasingly more responsible service projects. He must also demonstrate leadership skills by holding one or more specific youth leadership positions in his patrol and/or troop. This young man has distinguished himself in accordance with these criteria.

For his Eagle Scout project, Doyle washed the cinder block walls in St. Mary's Church.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join me in saluting Eagle Scout Doyle

Delovio. In turn, we must duly recognize the Boy Scouts of America for establishing the Eagle Scout Award and the strenuous criteria its aspirants must meet. This program has through its 80 years honed and enhanced the leadership skills and commitment to public service of many outstanding Americans, two dozen of whom now serve in the House.

It is my sincere belief that Doyle Delovio will continue his public service and in so doing will further distinguish himself and consequently better his community. I join friends, colleagues, and family who this week salute him.

#### WOMEN IN GOVERNMENT

#### HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 23, 1994

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, March 23, 1994, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

The year of 1993 has been called the "Year of the Woman" in American government. They now serve in record numbers in the U.S. Senate (7) and the U.S. House of Representatives (48), fill 20% of state legislatures, and occupy numerous statewide elected offices, including key governorships in Texas and New Jersey. President Clinton has appointed women to six cabinet posts, and women account for 45% of his government appointments. First Lady Hillary Clinton has spearheaded the administration's efforts on health care reform. Women are having a growing impact on government. Women bring a different set of life experiences to the public policy process. Many of them, for example, have personal experience in fighting breast cancer, discrimination and sexual harassment, and are eager to see these and other issues addressed in the legislative process. My sense is that women's influence in government and politics will continue to grow, and that the country stands to gain from their involvement.

#### WOMEN IN GOVERNMENT

The number of women in government has increased dramatically in the last decade, although they are still not represented in government at a level proportionate to their numbers in the general population. Women now hold 22% of statewide offices, up from 10% in 1975. Four of the nation's governors are women. Three women hold prominent positions in Indiana's state government: Attorney General Pamela Carter, State Treasurer Marjorie O'Laughlin and Auditor Ann Devore. In 1993 there were 1,517 women serving as state legislators, more than twice the number of women who served in state legislatures ten years ago. The Washington State legislature has the highest percentage of women, at 38%. More women are also serving in local government. They now comprise 18% of the nation's mayors, up from just 1% in 1971.

#### WOMEN'S IMPACT

Clearly, women are having an impact on the legislative process. A recent survey of state legislatures found that women legislators introduce and vote for bills aimed at improving the welfare of women and children at a far greater rate than their male counterparts. They are also more attentive to the impact that existing government programs

have on women—whether that means extending Medicare coverage to mammograms or seeking gender equity in education.

The 103rd Congress, with its 55 female members, approved more legislation concerned with the particular interests of women in its first session than any preceding Congress. Thirty bills on women's issues were enacted last year, six times as many as were passed in the last five sessions, and dozens more have been introduced. Congress passed the Family and Medical Leave Act and increased funding for Head Start, child care grants and child support enforcement. Women in Congress have led efforts to improve the health care system for women and families, including an increase in women's health research at the National Institutes of Health and the creation of a Women's Health Research Center. Congress is also working on a variety of other legislation of special interest to women, including the Violence Against Women Act and the Equal Remedies Act, which would remove the cap on damages allowed victims of intentional gender discrimination.

Differences between men and women in politics can be overemphasized. Female politicians, like their male counterparts, come from both the Republican and Democratic parties and represent diverse constituencies with varying concerns and priorities. Many men care deeply about social issues too, and it can be argued that White House leadership was critical to passage of the Family and Medical Leave Act and other programs. Women in government do not agree on every issue, nor do they spend all their time working on "women's issues." Even so, women are becoming a powerful force for change, particularly on social issues. They are helping to set legislative and spending priorities, and their proposals are receiving increased attention.

#### CHALLENGES FOR WOMEN

Women in government continue to face many challenges. First, women still do not occupy many positions of power. Part of the problem is seniority. In general, women have entered office more recently than their male counterparts, and have yet to work their way into leadership positions. For example, no women chair committees in the House of Representatives although a few women serve in leadership positions in both parties. Second, partisan and ideological differences as well as home district concerns frequently create obstacles to unity and the formation of an effective voting bloc. Some suggest that women need to be more unified and organized if they want to become more effective. Third, women in government still encounter sexism and discrimination in the workplace. While many voters have shown at the ballot box that they support women as politicians, there are people, including those in government, who resist the idea of women in government, particularly when women are in leadership positions. This attitude can serve to limit the effectiveness of women politicians, although my experience has been that the situation is improving. I am impressed by the savvy and tenacity of many of my female colleagues in Congress.

#### CONCLUSION

Women have made tremendous gains in politics and government over the last twenty years, but they still have a ways to go before their presence in politics reflects their presence in society. If current voting trends continue, women will eventually achieve what many call a "critical mass" of 25-30% of the representation in Congress and in state and

local governments around the country—when their number will constitute a powerful political force in the legislatures.

Women continue to face resistance as they scale bastions of power. The power structure in this country still remains overwhelmingly male. No woman in the United States has yet become a spokesman for her party in the same way that Margaret Thatcher did in Great Britain and no woman has yet achieved a national constituency. The intriguing question is what difference does it make that more American women are coming into politics. In a sense women have been preoccupied with participation and we have not yet seen enough women in office to make a judgment about their overall impact.

As more women serve in government, their influence in all areas of public policy, including finance, foreign affairs, and economic development, will grow, and the country will benefit. In the meantime, women representatives continue moving up the ranks in local, state and federal government.

#### MENTAL HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS BOUNTY PREVENTION ACT

**HON. JOHN BRYANT**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 23, 1994

Mr. BRYANT. Mr. Speaker, I have become increasingly concerned about the abuse and mistreatment visited upon psychiatric patients by so-called bounty hunters.

Therefore, today I am introducing legislation to prohibit the intentional solicitation or offers for payment for patient referrals to mental health facilities. The legislation does not prohibit the legitimate referrals—only those unscrupulous ones which simultaneously violate patient needs and taxpayer pocketbooks.

Since I started looking into this matter in the fall of 1991, I have been amazed at both the lengths to which some of those in the health care industry are willing to go and the perversity of the schemes, driven by a commitment to greed, rather than the Hippocratic oath.

My limited investigation leads me to believe that a private, for-profit psychiatric hospital can be a very dangerous thing. Reportedly, hundreds, possibly thousands, of patients may have been subjected to expensive and unnecessary treatment at private for-profit psychiatric hospitals. In their zeal to compete for diminishing insurance dollars, some of those institutions apparently have been involved in a win-at-any cost war for patients.

Law enforcement officials in several States have investigated and continue to investigate private for-profit psychiatric hospital chains based on allegations that they systematically kidnap patients to increase profits from insurance claims. Across the country, State attorneys general have uncovered elaborate, aggressive, creative, deceptive, immoral and illegal schemes being used to fill empty for-profit psychiatric hospital beds. What was once thought to be an isolated problem occurring at just a few institutions in a few States is, in actuality, a national scandal.

More than 200 complaints charge that among other abuses, private for-profit psychiatric hospitals hire bounty hunters who kidnap patients with medical insurance whether or not hospitalization is needed.

Some of these hospitals have set up employee-incentive programs to stir up new business. The hospitals are even offering kickbacks and bounties to employee assistance programs [EAP]. Some institutions have set up their own EAP's and are referring patients to themselves.

At least one former private for-profit psychiatric hospital administrator testified that bounties are often paid through a third party to launder or disguise the money. The payment often cites a fake or contrived treatment, such as patient aftercare, which often is not performed following treatment.

International brokers have brought thousands of Canadian patients to the United States for treatment. Plagued by empty beds, private for-profit psychiatric have paid bounties ranging from \$1,500 to \$4,000 per Canadian patient. Claims from U.S. hospitals for Ontario patients alone increased from \$5.4 million in 1988 to \$51.3 million just 2 years later.

One man is referred to as the "half million dollar man." He reportedly received over 20 months of treatment in five different Houston hospitals and returned to Canada a cocaine addict. According to the Ontario Ministry of Health, recruiters targeted Toronto's down-and-out and promised them stays in Florida or California.

One hospital chain was getting such high numbers of Canadian patients that the chain negotiated discounts with American and Northwest airlines. Many of those sent to U.S. institutions for substance abuse therapy did not need to be in those U.S. facilities or did not get appropriate care.

Recent disclosures indicate that some private for-profit hospitals go to great lengths to find and admit children. The most infamous of these cases, and the one that really started the latest overall investigation, involves an adolescent boy who was apprehended at his grandparents' home by two employees of a private security firm. The two were not even certified peace officers, even though they flashed large police-like badges.

Their firm was being paid between \$150 to \$450 for each patient delivered to certain private for-profit psychiatric hospitals in the area. The family was told that if the 14-year-old did not cooperate, a warrant would be obtained and the child would be detained for 28 days. Officials discovered that the boy had been ordered detained by a hospital staff doctor based on a report by his 12-year-old brother.

School officials have testified that private for-profit psychiatric hospitals really pursue referrals from public schools. Indeed, investigation has even found that financial relationships have existed between hospitals and school personnel. State authorities are looking into complaints that some chains offer school counselors free office furniture or other rewards in exchange for referrals.

Hospital have lent their own employees to schools to help guidance departments evaluate psychiatric and substance abuse problems. While these actions are not illegal, they could create an atmosphere that pushes students into institutional care they did not need. Estimates put the level of fraud perpetrated by certain actors in the health care industry at \$70 billion dollars. The GAO estimates the fraud could reach \$100 billion by 1995.

This figure dwarfs the estimated \$5 billion lost through criminal fraud in the entire savings and loan debacle. Most authorities estimate that health care fraud and abuse encompasses 5 to 15 percent of this nation's overall medical costs—this at a time when health insurance premiums have skyrocketed out of reach for a significant portion of our citizens.

These private psychiatric corporations are listed on our country's major stock exchanges and motivated by profit because shareholders demand high investment returns—apparently with little management regard for the fact that mistreatment of human beings can be the cornerstone for generating even greater profits. This bottom line crunch is forcing many for-profit psychiatric hospitals to engage in aggressive, and what should be illegal, recruitment and referral practices that totally ignore the needs of the young people and others they pretend to serve.

For-profit psychiatric facility patients have been bought and sold through a plethora of cleverly designed schemes—each scheme more diabolical than the last. I am particularly outraged about the situation in which one psychiatric hospital marketing director was on the local school board which dealt with troubled children.

In many cases, children have been transported out of State for treatment, a practice which increases reimbursement payments and evades the regulation of any government entity. As one advocate put it: "The Department of Agriculture keeps tabs on every single chicken sent out of State, but nobody can tell you how many kids have been sent to psychiatric facilities out of State."

Current Federal laws have not curbed the abuses wrought by those who do not fall within the purview of the Medicaid and Medicare illegal remuneration statutes. That is why in the past I have introduced legislation to prohibit for-profit patient referrals. Patients referrals should be dictated by patient need and nothing else.

To enslave troubled young people out of greed, fueled by our tax dollars, as has so often happened in recent years in my home State of Texas and elsewhere, is an abomination. Those who do so are nothing less than sick criminals.

The bill I offer is a cost containment measure to protect our children from unconscionable abuse. This measure is meant to cover all forms of payment for referral—not merely traditional methods of referral payment.

It further provides for criminal penalties; and violations are punishable by fines in excess of \$250,000 and imprisonment of up to 5 years.

Section 1 provides that the short title of the bill shall be the "Mental Health Care Providers Bounty Prevention Act."

Section 2 creates a new offense at section 1822 of title 18, United States Code, imposing a fine and up to 5 years imprisonment upon any mental health care provider who knowingly and willfully offers or pays remuneration for mental health patients or any person who solicits or receives remuneration for referring mental health patients.

The bill maintains the safe harbors for conduct precluded from being a violation under the Social Security Act. Such conduct would not be a violation under this bill.

The term "mental health care provider" means any provider of goods or services for the diagnosis and treatment of mental illness, if the provider operates in or affects interstate or foreign commerce.

I urge my colleagues to join me as a co-sponsor of this important and humane legislation.

H.R. —

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

**SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

This Act may be cited as the "Mental Health Care Providers Bounty Prevention Act of 1994".

**SEC. 2. TITLE 18 AMENDMENT.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 89 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

**"§ 1822. Mental health care provider bounties prohibited**

"(a) Whoever knowingly and willfully solicits or receives any remuneration (including any kickback, bribe, or rebate) directly or indirectly, overtly or covertly, in cash or in kind—

"(1) in return for referring an individual to a mental health care provider for the furnishing or arranging for the furnishing of any item or service; or

"(2) in return for purchasing, leasing, ordering, or arranging for or recommending purchasing, leasing, or ordering any good, facility, or service, or item from a mental health care provider;

shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than 5 years, or both.

"(b) Whoever knowingly and willfully offers or pays any remuneration (including any kickback, bribe, or rebate) directly or indirectly, overtly or covertly, in cash or in kind—

"(1) to refer an individual to a mental health care provider for the furnishing or arranging for the furnishing of any item or service; or

"(2) to purchase, lease, order, or arrange for or recommend purchasing, leasing, or ordering any good, facility, or service, or item from a mental health care provider; shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than 5 years, or both.

"(c) Any conduct which under section 1128B(b)(3) of the Social Security Act is precluded from being a violation of that section is not a violation of this section.

"(d) As used in this section, the term 'mental health care provider' means any provider of goods or services for the diagnosis and treatment of mental illness, if the provider operates in or affects interstate or foreign commerce."

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 89 of title 18, United States Code, is amending by adding at the end the following:

"1822. Mental health care provider bounties prohibited."

**THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE MINORITY STUDENT PROGRAM AT RUTGERS LAW SCHOOL**

**HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 23, 1994

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the Minor-

ity Student Program at Rutgers law school in Newark, NJ. The program has grown into one of the most successful in the Nation. I'd like to share with my colleagues a passage or two from an article entitled, "Unlocking the Doors to Legal Education: Rutgers-Newark Law School's Minority Student Program." The article, written by law school dean Janice Robinson, is one of the best descriptions of the remarkable history and success of the program.

Since 1968, the law school has committed itself to increasing the number of minorities and disadvantaged whites in the legal profession through its Minority Student Program, widely known as the MSP. The MSP, an admissions process and support services program, has made Rutgers-Newark a nationally recognized leader in providing legal education for minorities and disadvantaged persons.

The MSP arose from the flames of the Newark rebellion in 1967. The unrest and frustration felt by minorities forced the law school to reexamine its commitment and its mission. In 1968, there were fewer than 100 African-American lawyers among the 8,000 attorneys in New Jersey. There were even fewer Latino and Asian-American lawyers. Between 1960 and 1967, only 12 nonwhite students had graduated from the law school.

What sets the Rutgers MSP apart from other affirmative action programs which were created during that era is the manner in which it was implemented. While most schools were increasing their recruitment efforts among prospective minority students who met traditional admissions standards, Rutgers-Newark had the vision to broaden the standards themselves. As Dean Robinson explained, "It was obvious to those creating the MSP that traditional standards excluded minorities and disadvantaged persons, as evidenced by the low number of minorities admitted to and graduated from law schools at that time."

Approximately 30 percent of each first-year class at Rutgers-Newark is admitted through the MSP. But the MSP is about more than just increasing the number of minority students. The success of the program is due in large part to the support services which are an integral part of the MSP. Admitted students participate in a summer orientation program, and are eligible for first-year tutorial, summer internship, and Federal judicial internship programs, which not only lend academic support, but open doors of career opportunity for the students once they graduate.

Since 1971, the MSP has graduated over 900 students, who in turn share their knowledge and expertise with the community at large, serving as judges, partners in private law firms, public interest attorneys, presidential appointees, members of the New Jersey State Senate and Assembly, mayors, agency commissioners, police and fire directors, as well as professors and administrations at law schools around the country.

Mr. Speaker, the Rutgers-Newark Law School MSP is a model of how the vision of equal educational opportunity for all can be made a reality. I know that there is not one here among us in the House who does not recognize the value of a program such as this, which methodically destroys the barriers that have traditionally prevented the disadvantaged from availing themselves of the benefits of

higher education. I, therefore, ask my colleagues to join me in celebrating the 25 years of success that the Rutgers-Newark Law School Minority Student Program has enjoyed, and in working to ensure that that success continues in the future.

**REPRESENTATIVE CARRIE MEEK  
HONORS DADE COUNTY'S OUT-  
STANDING WOMEN**

**HON. CARRIE P. MEEK**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 23, 1994

Mrs. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, as Women's History Month comes to a close, it is my great pleasure to join with the Dade County Board of Commissioners in recognizing the achievements of 13 talented women who are among Dade's most outstanding leaders.

On Friday, March 25, 1994, the county will host the sixth annual in the Company of Women Awards Program at Vizcaya Museum and Gardens in Miami.

A special award will be dedicated to U.S. Attorney General Janet Reno, Dade County's first woman State's attorney and our Nation's first woman Attorney General.

Three remarkable women will be recognized as pioneers who have led the way and opened new paths for women. This year's pioneers are:

Ann-Marie Adker, the unofficial "Mayor of Overtown," a tireless worker for civil rights issues, a spokesperson for the poorest people in our community, and a passionate supporter of community development in her beloved Overtown.

Judge Mattie Bell Davis, senior judge of the Dade County Court and the first woman elected a Dade County court judge. Judge Davis is universally respected as a person of integrity who is committed to equality and professionalism.

Mercy Diaz-Miranda, an executive for the Miami Herald and a committed volunteer whose activities on behalf of Jackson Memorial Hospital, Cuban Women's Club, United Way, and many other organizations have made a huge impact on our community.

This year's honorees are:

Bonnie Askowitz, artist, businesswoman, teacher, and activist;

Dade County Commissioner Betty Ferguson, public servant, educator, and community leader;

Bea Hines, journalist, ground-breaking reporter for the Miami Herald and very active in community service organizations;

Barbara Lbarra, Citibank executive, trustee of Miami-Dade Community College and former president of YWCA of Greater Miami;

Bonnie Rippingille, attorney, chairperson of the Women's Park Founders' Committee and the Coral Gables Senior Citizens Advisory Board who has also picked up a hammer in her work for Habitat for Humanity;

Marie Rodriguez, who directs a work force of almost 6,000 women as a regional director for Avon who has used her talents to improve opportunities for women in her corporate structure and in our community;

Kathleen Ruggiero, North Miami Police Department's Officer of the Year who was among the first women troopers in the Florida Highway Patrol and whose work helping people in need—particularly children—is universally admired;

Miriam Singer, executive director of the Metro-Dade Department of Justice Assistance who is active in YWCA of Greater Miami, Coalition of Hispanic American Women, and the League of Women Voters, among many organizations; and

Frederica Wilson, Dade County school board member, educator, principal, and Head Start coordinator who is personally involved in helping at-risk youth through violence prevention and role models programs.

Mr. Speaker, this event is a celebration of unity in diversity and provides an opportunity for women in Dade County from all generations, racial and ethnic groups, socioeconomic levels and occupations to get together, exchange ideas, and share their vision and experience.

I am happy to join with our entire community in recognizing this year's honorees.

#### GETTING WHITEWATER BEHIND US

##### HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 23, 1994

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I am in full agreement with the action taken yesterday by the House in calling for appropriate hearings in the Whitewater matter. I was keeping important commitments in my district at the time the vote was taken yesterday, but I had earlier expressed my support publicly for the hearings proposal, and I take this opportunity to reiterate it.

Let me be perfectly clear: I don't believe there has been wrongdoing by the President or Mrs. Clinton. Nevertheless, there are too many lingering questions—some caused by rumor and innuendo—that must be answered. Therefore, I support a thorough congressional inquiry into the Whitewater matter.

These hearings should be scheduled and constructed in such a way as not to interfere with the ongoing inquiry by Special Counsel Robert Fiske, and without granting immunity to any witnesses. Within those parameters, Congress has a vital role to play in resolving the public's questions about Whitewater. I fully expect that these hearings will reveal that there is no wrongdoing at the core of this entire matter.

I hope that the House and Senate will work together to develop a consistent approach in deciding the appropriate forum for these hearings.

I am also hopeful that such hearings will help us to put Whitewater behind us so we focus without distraction on the urgent issues facing our country, such as health care reform, crime control, and promoting economic growth.

#### HONORING JAMES R. TILLING FOR EXEMPLARY SERVICE TO THE OHIO SENATE

##### HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 23, 1994

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a special friend and outstanding citizen of Ohio. This April, James Tilling will leave his post as chief executive officer of the Ohio Senate to become vice president for corporate affairs for Banc One Corp.

Mr. Speaker, I had the privilege of working with Jim for many years while I was a member of the Ohio State Senate. In 1979, Jim was appointed chief of staff for the Republican caucus. Jim's aggressive recruiting, fund-raising, and targeting efforts were crucial in Republicans gaining control of the Senate in 1980.

While Jim may be leaving his official duties at the Ohio Senate, I know he will continue to contribute to the Ohio political system. A former political science professor at Ohio University, Jim Tilling is respected as a brilliant political strategist and continues to serve as an adjunct professor at the university. In addition, he is a member of the American Political Science Association, the Midwest Political Science Association, the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences, and the American Society of Legislative Clerks and Secretaries, and he serves as staff chair of the reapportionment task force of the National Conference of State Legislatures, as cochair of the Ohio General Assembly's Legislative Task Force on Reapportionment, Redistricting and Demographic Research, and as a member of the executive committee of the leadership staff section on NCSL.

Throughout his distinguished tenure with the Ohio Senate, Jim has demonstrated his deep faith in, and dedication to, upholding the principles of American democracy. The status of the Republican Party in the Ohio Senate today has secured Jim's reputation as a political wizard. Yet, he consistently deflects personal praise, focusing instead on the team effort involved in election campaigns.

Mr. Speaker, we have often heard that America works because of the unselfish contributions of her citizens. I know Ohio is a much better place to live because of the dedication and countless hours of service given over the years by Jim.

I ask my colleagues to join me in paying a special tribute to Jim Tilling's record of personal accomplishments and wishing him all the best in his new position.

#### A FREE SPEECH QUESTION

##### HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 23, 1994

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I want to clarify any misunderstandings about my position and beliefs because of the recent vote in Congress on a resolution to condemn Khalid Abdul

Muhammad's deplorable speech at Kean College in New Jersey. I found Mr. Muhammad's speech completely offensive. His remarks were obviously racist, antisemitic, bigoted, and represented an obscene and ugly attack on decency.

I have dedicated my entire life to fighting bigotry, racism, discrimination, and antisemitism. During my public service career, I have fought against all forms of prejudice and injustice. As a human being and as an individual Member of Congress, I condemn bigotry and hatred on all levels. My public record on Muhammad's speech is clear. I have stated both in my comments to the press as well as my public statements that I found Mr. Muhammad's remarks to be contrary to the principles upon which our country was founded.

Despite my strong opposition to Mr. Muhammad's reprehensible remarks, I felt a resolution condemning the Kean College speech would make the Congress into an official ratings board. Mr. Muhammad is not an elected official, associated with Government, or even a prominent individual—he is a private citizen. At the time of the vote I felt we would be crossing a constitutional line if we were to vote official, congressional disapproval of that specific speech. Since we officially condemned that speech, how can we not condemn others? Never before has Congress condemned the words of one person. I believe that no right is more basic, and no freedom more greatly protected than free speech, no matter how abhorrent. I have sworn to uphold this right, even when the exercise of one's constitutional rights offends me deeply.

If the job of Congress is to condemn irresponsible speeches in America, then we have taken on a monumental task. Let us spend our time attacking the causes of all bigotry in America and not attacking words of hatred in the House of Representatives.

#### ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE SILETZ TRIBE

##### HON. MICHAEL J. KOPETSKI

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 23, 1994

Mr. KOPETSKI. Mr. Speaker, the Siletz tribe in the State of Oregon was terminated by the United States in 1954. When the tribe was reinstated in 1977, it was given 3,600 acres of land on which to sustain itself. Today, the tribe has 3,800 acres of land. Unfortunately, the land given to the tribe is almost all timberland which has been held unproductive by the court system and inaction by the Federal Government.

I am introducing legislation today that gives the remaining Bureau of Land Management timberland in Lincoln County, OR to the Siletz tribe. This will bring the tribe's land base up to 14,000 acres. The remaining BLM timberland in Lincoln County is fragmented and scattered, which presents management difficulties for the Bureau. The tribe has requested this land as a way to gain revenues and a land base that are essential to the tribe's effort of obtaining self-sufficiency. The future productivity of the

land is not known at this time. However, the Siletz have agreed to abide by any management decisions made by the courts and the Federal Government. This legislation relieves the BLM of their management difficulties while providing important revenue opportunities to the Siletz.

Mr. Speaker, the U.S. Government has granted the Siletz tribe their independence without giving them the economic opportunities essential to self-governance. This legislation takes a step in the right direction by providing the Siletz with those economic opportunities.

#### TRIBUTE TO LOKAHI DELOVIO

#### HON. JACK REED

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 23, 1994

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute a distinguished young man from Rhode Island who has attained the rank of Eagle Scout in the Boy Scouts of America. He is Lokahi Delovio of Troop 17 in Crompton, RI and he is honored this week for his noteworthy achievement.

Not every young American who joins the Boy Scouts earns the prestigious Eagle Scout Award. In fact, only 2.5 percent of all Boy Scouts do. To earn the award, a Boy Scout must fulfill requirements in the areas of leadership, service, and outdoor skills. He must earn 21 Merit Badges, 11 of which are required from areas such as citizenship in the community, citizenship in the Nation, citizenship in the world, safety, environmental science, and First Aid.

As he progresses through the Boy Scout ranks, a Scout must demonstrate participation in increasingly more responsible service projects. He must also demonstrate leadership skills by holding one or more specific youth leadership positions in his patrol and/or troop. This young man has distinguished himself in accordance with these criteria.

For his Eagle Scout project, Lokahi washed and painted the walls in his parish church hall.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join me in saluting Eagle Scout Lokahi Delovio. In turn, we must duly recognize the Boy Scout of America for establishing the Eagle Scout Award and the strenuous criteria its aspirants must meet. This program has through its 80 years honed and enhanced the leadership skills and commitment to public service of many outstanding Americans, two dozen of whom now serve in the House.

It is my sincere belief that Lokahi Delovio will continue his public service and in so doing will further distinguish himself and consequently better his community. I join friends, colleagues, and family who this week salute him.

#### CLINTON ADMINISTRATION COUNTERTERRORISM POLICY

#### HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 23, 1994

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues correspondence I have had with the Department of State regarding administration counterterrorism policy. Attached in my letter to the Department of State of January 21, 1994, expressing concern about a Wall Street Journal article of January 14, 1994, by a former coordinator for counterterrorism which questions the Clinton administration's counterterrorism policy. The Department of State's reply of March 16, 1994, is attached, as well as a letter to Senator JOHN KERRY signed by four former coordinators for counterterrorism. Their letter describes how the Department of State should be organized to deal with counterterrorism.

The correspondence and editorial follow:

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC, January 21, 1994.

HON. WARREN CHRISTOPHER,  
Secretary of State, Department of State,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: I write to ask for your comments on an article which appeared in the Wall Street Journal on January 14, 1994. This article, written by L. Paul Bremer, a former Ambassador-at-Large for Counterterrorism, raises questions about this Administration's commitment to effective counterterrorism policies and programs. Specifically, Ambassador Bremer focuses on the Department's proposed reorganization which merges the Office of Counterterrorism into a new Bureau for Narcotics, Terrorism, and Crime, and on U.S. policy towards Syria, Libya, and Iran. Ambassador Bremer's article questions the President's commitment to a strong U.S. counterterrorism policy and specifically alleges that the State Department's office responsible for counterterrorism policy has been downgraded and reduced in size by 40 percent.

I appreciate your consideration of this matter and look forward to hearing from you on this issue.

With best regards,  
Sincerely,

LEE H. HAMILTON,  
Chairman.

Enclosure.

[From the Wall Street Journal, Jan. 14, 1994]

WITH ASSAD, TALK ABOUT TERRORISM

(By L. Paul Bremer III)

When he meets with Syrian President Hafez Assad on Sunday in Geneva, President Clinton will have a lot to talk about. The temptation will be for him to concentrate on the Middle East peace process. That will be Mr. Assad's preference. But global terrorism should be high on Mr. Clinton's list. For a while there has been a relative decline in anti-American terrorism, the world-wide terrorist infrastructure, supported by States such as Syria, Libya and Iran, is alive and well.

The Clinton administration has neglected the terrorist threat, with our public officials paying only lip service to the problem. The State Department office charged with con-

ducting counterterrorist policy has been downgraded and gutted. It has lost 40% of its staff—a curious phenomenon when last year's bombing of the World Trade Center underscored the threat of Mideast terrorism. For many of us who have been involved in the struggle against terrorism, this is ominous. In the past, progress in the fight against terrorism depended on vigorous, visible and courageous U.S. leadership. Without such leadership now, we will soon lose more American lives.

The meeting with Mr. Assad provides Mr. Clinton an opportunity to talk straight and tough to one of the most visible terrorist leaders—the only one with whom we have diplomatic relations. That would signal to Mr. Assad and the world that the U.S. is once again serious about the fight.

Syria continues to play congenial host to numerous radical terrorist groups. More than a dozen terrorist training camps, complete with shooting ranges, obstacle courses and dummy houses for bombing practice, still operate freely in Lebanon under the protective eye of the Syrian Army. Our government knows they are there: the Syrian government knows they are there. Yet despite repeated requests by previous American administrations, Mr. Assad does nothing.

Nor has Libya mended its ways. In December, Col. Moammar Gadhafi hosted an international terrorist gathering attended by radical Palestinian and other outlaw groups. Not since Joseph Stalin's last cabinet meeting has there been such a gathering of unsavory characters. Dozens of terrorist groups still have large modern training camps throughout Libya. Years of diplomatic efforts and flaccid economic sanctions have failed to get the Libyan leader to turn over the Pan Am Flight 103 bombing suspects.

Meanwhile, under its so-called moderate president, Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, Iran murders its opponents wherever it can hunt them down. The government recently reconfirmed its death sentence against author Salman Rushdie. Iran continues to support the extremist terrorist movement Hezbollah, responsible for kidnapping Americans in Lebanon, and also backs radical groups in Sudan and Algeria.

Our allies prop up and appease Iran's extremist theocracy. Over the past five years, Germany's exports to Iran have quintupled and Japan's have more than tripled. Two weeks ago, the French government returned to Iran two Iranian terrorists arrested for murdering a regime opponent in Switzerland, callously breaking Paris's promise to extradite the suspects to Switzerland.

In all three cases—Syria, Libya and Iran—strong American leadership against terrorist networks is urgently needed.

Mr. Assad probably calculates that America is eager to involve Syria in the peace process that it will ignore his support of terrorism. But Mr. Clinton is in a stronger negotiating position than previous U.S. presidents who have tried to wrestle with Mr. Assad. The weakened Assad government, no longer under Soviet sponsorship, needs Western credits and economic assistance.

Mr. Clinton should insist that Syria will never enjoy normal relations with Washington until Damascus clearly and publicly renounces terrorism. Moreover, Mr. Clinton should demand that Syria begin expelling the terrorists living in Syria and closing down terrorist training camps.

The Syrian leader may assert that Damascus hasn't directly engaged in terrorism for several years and that it has helped restrain the activities of the groups under its control.

Mr. Clinton should remind him that at least two of these Damascus-based groups have publicly acknowledged responsibility for terrorist attacks killing Israeli civilians in the past three months—the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine and the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command.

With respect to Libya, the U.S. should move to expand international sanctions against Tripoli. Here, too, our objectives should be bold—a formal reunification of terrorism by Col. Qadhafi, the extradition of the Pan Am suspects, and the expulsion of all terrorist groups from Libya. We must get action, not promises, from him.

Ninety-eight percent of Libya's foreign exchange comes from oil, with Germany, Italy and Spain purchasing two-thirds of it. Now would be a good time to impose a complete oil embargo on Libya, since the market is in a glut. Sales lost by Libya could be made up by friendly nations such as Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Venezuela.

If a complete embargo against Libya is politically unfeasible, our government should insist that the U.N. Security Council impose on Libya a system similar to that imposed on Iraq. All proceeds from Libyan oil sales could be put into a U.N. administered escrow account, to be used to pay families of terrorism victims and to repay Libyan debts.

Concerning Iran, we must tell our Western allies that we abhor their financial dealings with the murderous regime in Tehran. The timing is good because Iran's economy is a shambles. It cannot pay its debts and, without the support of West European credit agencies, it faces default. The West holds the key to the financial relief of Iran. That support should not be forthcoming.

These are hard messages and hard measures, but such language is the only language terrorists understand. Our experience over the past decade makes clear that without a resolute push from top U.S. officials, counterterrorist policies will not be effective.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, DC, March 16, 1994.

Hon. LEE H. HAMILTON,  
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Affairs, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you for your letter to the Secretary regarding an article that appeared in the Wall Street Journal which concerned the Administration's counter-terrorism policy. We appreciate knowing of your interest in this issue.

Contrary to Ambassador Bremer's claims in his article, this Administration has not neglected the threat posed by international terrorism. In fact, it remains one of the Department's highest priority global issues. We have taken a number of actions against state-sponsored terrorism in the past year:

The Administration added Sudan to the list of terrorist-supporting states last August after Sudan persisted in allowing Iranian and other terrorists to use its territory as a safe-haven and training ground.

We fought for and obtained tighter mandatory UN sanction resolutions against Libya because of the country's involvement in the tragic bombing of Pan Am Flight 103 and Libya's continued refusal to abide by relevant UN security council resolutions. We are vigorously enforcing these sanctions. We were successful in disrupting Libya's international banking network when, at our urging, the government of Bahrain blocked nearly \$100 million in Libyan government assets.

When it became clear that Iraq was behind the plot to assassinate former President Bush, the United States used military force to send an unequivocal signal to Saddam Hussein that we will not tolerate such outrageous acts of terrorism.

We were instrumental in obtaining the rendition of the terrorist Mohammed Ali Rezaq and his return to the United States for trial for his role in the hijacking of an Egyptian airliner in which an American citizen was murdered.

This Administration is determined that the perpetrators of acts of terrorism are brought to justice. The families of the victims in the Pan Am 103 bombing and other Americans victimized by acts of terrorism deserve nothing less. To this end, we continue to work closely with our friends and allies. In addition, we continue to urge Congress to pass during this session pending legislation to implement important international terrorism conventions which deal with attacks on civilian aviation and passenger ships.

We also believe that the State Department's reorganization plan does not downgrade our commitment to combat international terrorism. On the contrary, our reorganization plan is designed to strengthen the role and resources of the Coordinator for Counter-terrorism. We want to provide this office with the combined financial and personnel resources of our counter-narcotics and international criminal functions. Toward this end, we endorse a provision in the Senate's version of the State Department Authorization bill which would formally designate an Assistant Secretary as the Coordinator for Counter-terrorism and agree that the Deputy Assistant Secretary who will manage counter-terrorism on a daily basis will hold the rank of Ambassador, subject to Senate confirmation. (For your information, we have enclosed a letter to Senator John Kerry from four previous Coordinators for Counter-terrorism regarding this issue.)

Contrary to Ambassador Bremer's assertion, there will not be a forty percent reduction in the counter-terrorism office's staff. There will be some consolidation of functional and support staff in the proposed new Bureau of Narcotics, Terrorism and Crime, but the number of officers working on counter-terrorism will remain approximately the same.

In order to facilitate closer coordination, the Anti-Terrorism Assistance program, which has been in the Bureau of Diplomatic Security, is being consolidated into the reorganized counter-terrorism office. As you know, the U.S. offers specialized anti-terrorism training through the ATA program to certain foreign countries that face terrorism threats. We also conduct an active terrorism information rewards program, and manage an impressive research and development program to utilize modern technology against terrorist threats.

We hope that his response addresses your concerns. If we can be of any further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely,

WENDY R. SHERMAN,  
Assistant Secretary,  
Legislative Affairs.

Enclosure.

THE COUNSELOR,  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, DC, January 28, 1994.

Hon. JOHN F. KERRY,  
Chairman, Subcommittee on Terrorism, Narcotics and International Operations, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATOR KERRY: As former Coordinators for Counter-terrorism at the Department of State, we are writing to express our support for your initiative which would designate the Assistant Secretary for Narcotics, Terrorism and Crime as the Department's Coordinator for Counter-terrorism.

We believe that this approach would strengthen the Department's abilities to combat international terrorism. It would place the Coordinator in the direct chain of command, not in an adjunct office with fewer resources. The Coordinator would have at least the same access to the Secretary of State, senior policy makers, senior leaders in our law enforcement and defense communities, and foreign government officials that previous Coordinators have enjoyed. Given the close ties between drug trafficking, international terrorism and other international criminal issues, it will be more effective to bring the Department's resources on these important issues into one bureau under a single senior manager. In addition, the Coordinator will have a strong advocate in the Undersecretary for Global Affairs (as proposed in the reorganization plan), Tim Wirth, who meets with the Secretary of State every day. We believe that counter-terrorism will receive more, not less, attention under your proposal.

Moreover, we have high confidence in our colleague, Ambassador Robert Gelbard, who is currently Assistant Secretary for International Narcotics Matters, and who would become the Coordinator for Counter-terrorism under your proposal. Ambassador Gelbard is a distinguished career diplomat with 27 years in the Foreign Service. He is an expert in counter-terrorism and narcotics issues, and we believe he will bring enormous experience and energy to combatting terrorism around the world.

The Clinton Administration has placed a high priority on combatting international terrorism and the threat it poses to the American people. We are convinced that designating the Assistant Secretary for Narcotics, Terrorism and Crime as the Coordinator for Counter-terrorism is sound policy and will strengthen the Administration's commitment to maintaining an effective international counter-terrorism policy.

Sincerely yours,

ANTHONY C.E. QUANTON.  
THOMAS E. MCNAMARA.  
ROBERT B. OAKLEY.  
A. PETER BURLEIGH.

CELEBRATING THE DEDICATION  
OF OLD ALVARADO—CESAR CHAVEZ  
PARK IN UNION CITY, CA

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 23, 1994

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, today, I would like to join my constituents in the dedication of Old Alvarado—Cesar Chavez Park in Union City, CA.

Shortly after the death of Cesar Chavez, leaders within this community quickly mobi-

lized to pay tribute to this great human rights leader. Last year, the Labor Council for Latin American Advancement of Alameda County proposed to the Union City Council to rename Alvarado Park to Old Alvarado—Cesar Chavez Park, so that we could continuously remember the spirit of Chavez. The renaming of the park was not solely supported by the labor and city councils; the culturally rich community of Union City shared a universal appreciation for the life of Cesar. They recognized Chavez' efforts on behalf of all the lives he changed—not just the farmworkers he represented through the United Farm Workers of America, but all who fought the daily struggle or suffered from any social hardship or injustice.

With their tribute, Union City shares its recognition with friends like the late Senator Robert Kennedy who praised Chavez back in 1968 as "one of the heroic figures of our times." It is also appropriate that Union City is one of the first to honor his life, because it is a community that reflects the message that Chavez espoused. Cesar once described his work with farm laborers as an effort to raise their consciousness and create brotherhood through nonviolent means: There is a decree wholeheartedly embraced by this culturally rich community. It has always been a home to the working people from all walks of life.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I come before you today celebrating with my constituents the memory of Cesar Chavez. I hope you and my colleagues will also join me in congratulating the community of Union City for their tribute to this great American.

STATEMENT UPON INTRODUCTION  
OF KOSOVA PEACE AND DEMOCRACY ACT

**HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 23, 1994

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise to introduce, along with Ms. MOLINARI, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. KING, Mrs. LOWEY, and Mr. OLVER the Kosova Peace and Democracy Act of 1994. For too long, ethnic Albanian citizens of Kosova, who comprise 90 percent of its population, have been dominated and repressed by Serbia. With this bill, Congress can finally take action to protect and assist the people of Kosova.

Kosovars voted overwhelmingly for the independence of their state in September 1990. They have subsequently chosen Ibrahim Rugova to be the first President of the newly declared Republic of Kosova and Bujar Bukoshi, who is visiting Congress today, to be its first Prime Minister. Serbia, however, has not seen fit to recognize these valid and legitimate acts of self-determination. Belgrade has prevented the new government from meeting in the Kosova capital of Pristina and strictly controls all media and public expressions of political views.

Today, the human rights situation in Kosova is grave. With the expulsion of CSCE monitors in July 1993, the humanitarian conditions have grown even worse. Ethnic Albanians are denied access to education and health care sole-

ly on the basis of their ethnicity. More are dismissed from their jobs simply due to their Albanian heritage. Indeed, some have faced prison terms—and even torture—by Serbian authorities simply for the expression of political opinions. During the last 2 months, the Serbs unilaterally closed the respected Academy of Sciences and Arts of Kosova and the Institute for Albanology. I strongly believe that the United States must demand the return of international observers and speak out more vociferously against the silent extension of "ethnic cleansing" to Kosova.

The security situation in Kosova is also very troubling. As the conflict between Bosnian Moslems and Croats is brought to a close, and the situation throughout Bosnia appears ready to improve, I fear that Belgrade will turn its attention toward Kosova. If Serbia escalates its aggressive behavior in Kosova, the Balkan conflict may expand into Macedonia, drawing in Albania, Bulgaria, Greece, and possibly Turkey. I support statements by the United States Government threatening the use of American military force "in the event of conflict in Kosova caused by Serbian action" and believe that the administration should reiterate these warnings.

But, the situation requires more than statements. The aggressors must be keenly aware that their actions in Kosova have consequences. The legislation I introduce today will send just that message. It will condition the lifting of sanctions on Serbia and Montenegro upon improvements in Kosova. In particular, this bill will prevent the lifting of sanctions until:

There is substantial progress toward restoration of Kosova's independent identity and autonomy;

There is substantial improvement in the human rights situation in Kosova;

International observers return; and

The elected Government in Kosova is permitted to meet.

The bill also provides for Radio Free Europe programming in the Albanian language in Kosova and other areas of the former Yugoslavia with significant numbers of Albanian-speaking people.

As the ranking member of the Subcommittee on Europe and the Middle East and cochair of the congressional Albanian Issues Caucus, I believe that greater emphasis must be placed on the situation in Kosova. The tragic human rights abuses experienced by ethnic Albanians and the significant international security implications of Serbian military moves in Kosova demand action and a high degree of attention by our Government. The bill I am introducing today will provide for a real response to the brutality which the citizens of Kosova face every day. I urge my colleagues to join me in cosponsoring this legislation.

COMMEMORATING A GREAT RESIDENT OF FAYETTEVILLE, AR.  
W.E. "TED" DAVIDSON, ON HIS 75TH BIRTHDAY

**HON. Y. TIM HUTCHINSON**

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 23, 1994

Mr. HUTCHINSON. Mr. Speaker, on the occasion of his 75th birthday, I want to recognize a native Arkansan, Weir E. "Ted" Davidson, for his dedication and service to the community of Fayetteville, AR.

Born in Black Rock, AR, on March 10, 1919, to Eddie Davidson and Rosa Davidson-Thompson, Ted joined the U.S. Navy during WWII, and served aboard a small landing craft [LST], as a chief motor machinist.

After the war, he returned to Winslow, AR, where he was an active member of the Winslow United Methodist Church. He served as secretary of the board for 5 years.

He also worked a noteworthy 39 years as service manager for the Oldsmobile Co. in Fayetteville, from where he retired in 1984. Since his retirement, he has been active in the volunteer work at the VA Medical Center in Fayetteville and has accumulated approximately 8,100 hours of volunteer service in the pharmacy and in the ambulatory care unit. He has also served two terms on the Veteran's Administration Volunteer Service Executive Board of the Veterans Hospital and was chairman of the board for one term.

While living in Winslow, he joined the masonic lodge and currently serves as the representative for Free and Accepted Masons of the Grand Lodge of Arkansas. In fact, during the past 48 years, he has continued to work diligently for the Masons through instruction to numerous young men in the work of Free and Accepted Masons.

He has held a host of posts in civic organizations, including worshipful master of Summit Lodge No. 530, district deputy, 37th district, 1972-74, executive board, United Commercial Travelers of America, 4th precinct captain and many, many more.

In addition to all of this, in 1986, he was selected Man of the Year of the Fayetteville Rotary Club. Prior to that, in December 1993, he was awarded the Rose Medallion Award by the Grand Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star.

I urge all of my colleagues to join me in commending this dedicated community servant.

GUAM HONORS RETIRING JUDGE  
RAMON DIAZ

**HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD**

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 23, 1994

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, next month, Guam will lose one of its most distinguished local judges. After 15 years of government service, Judge Ramon V. Diaz will retire on April 11.

Judge Diaz is the first judge of Filipino descent to be appointed in 1980 to serve as a

judge for the Superior Court of Guam. He is currently the family court judge, presiding primarily over juvenile cases, but also heard matters in the courts of general jurisdiction.

On the occasion of Judge Diaz' announced retirement, the presiding judge of the Superior Court—Judge Alberto C. Lamorena—had these remarks:

Judge Diaz leaves behind a distinguished career and his wisdom will be definitely missed. He was a conscientious and outspoken advocate of justice who had a positive impact on this community. We at the courts wish him well in what will be a new beginning in his life. On behalf of the people of Guam and the Judiciary, we extend our deepest gratitude for his service to our island.

Judge Diaz is married to Josefina de la Concepcion with whom he has 10 children. He studied at the University of Santo Tomas in Manila, and did his graduate studies at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. He is licensed to practice law in the Philippines, Guam and Micronesia.

The judge's distinguished legal career follows an enviably military career. He is a World War II veteran, serving in the Philippines as an infantry line officer. He later served as an officer in the Judge Advocate General's Service. In 1950, he resigned as a captain. This military officer turned judge is a survivor of the Bataan Death March and the Capas POW Camp. He is the recipient of various campaign ribbons and awards, including the United States and Philippine Presidential Unit Citation and the Philippine Presidential Military Merit Medal.

I join the people of Guam in honoring Judge Ramon Diaz. We will sorely miss him—he is a man of courage, a man of conviction, and a man of compassion.

Si Yu'os Ma'ase for your service to our island. May God bless you and your family.

#### TRIBUTE TO THE LATE ARNOLD BOLLE

#### HON. PAT WILLIAMS

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 23, 1994

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, a few days ago Montana lost a wonderful and valued friend with the passing of Arnold Bolle, the former dean of the School of Forestry at the University of Montana and one of the constant, bright, and guiding lights of Montana's and America's conservation ethic.

Arnold Bolle's remarkable career spanned more than 40 years, first with the Soil and Conservation Service, then as a faculty member of the UM forestry school and later as its distinguished dean. His advice and expertise on public lands management was widely sought from the Department of the Interior to the Congress.

Most of all, he loved Montana and especially Montana's forests. Their magic and mystery never dimmed for him. He understood and taught us all the wisdom and practicality of careful stewardship of our lands, not just for our generation but for those that will follow us. He imparted that knowledge to students and

citizens alike, and we all benefited from his tireless efforts. Mr. Speaker, Montana and the Nation will miss Arnold Bolle.

#### TRIBUTE TO THE PITT-LOS CLUB

#### HON. JULIAN C. DIXON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 23, 1994

Mr. DIXON. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to pay tribute to the Pitt-Los Club of Los Angeles. On Sunday, March 27, 1994, members of this benevolent and social organization will gather to celebrate their 51st anniversary at the Pitt-Los Annual Palm Sunday Brunch. Conceived initially as a vehicle to bring together former residents of Pittsburgh, PA, who had relocated to Los Angeles, the Pitt-Los Club has expanded its outreach to include active participation in the community through educational scholarships for college-bound students and financial support to numerous organizations.

When founded in September 1942 by Mrs. Laura Clay Roulk, the Pitt-Los Club's membership included both men and women. Today, however, the organization is exclusively a women's club. The clubs roster includes two of the organization's original members.

Inspired by the leadership of club member Mrs. Lucia Rickmond who believed that the club should invest in the surrounding community through its financial support of charitable organizations, on March 10, 1951, the Pitt-Los Club was granted a charter as a nonprofit, social, and charitable club by the State of California.

In the ensuing years, the Pitt-Los Club has provided financial support to a number of organizations, including the Spastic Children's Foundation; East 28th Street YMCA—for its refurbishing program; United Negro College Fund; Outdoor Life and Health Association; and the Stovall Foundation. In memory of Ms. Wilma F. Bailey, one of the organization's honorary members who passed away on August 30, 1985, the Pitt-Los Club provided financial support to the Los Angeles Cancer Society. A similar bequest was made to the Los Angeles High School Memorial Fund, established in honor of Robert Ballou, the grandson of Pitt-Los member Dorothy Walker Lee. In addition, the Pitt-Los Club holds a life membership in the Los Angeles Chapter of the NAACP.

In 1986, Pitt-Los members initiated a scholarship program at my alma mater, Dorsey Senior High School, providing over \$3,000 in scholarships to deserving college bound graduates. Club members keep track of, and serve as mentors to, the scholarship recipients throughout his or her undergraduate education, continuously offering encouragement and support to the meritorious students.

Two years ago, Pitt-Los members expanded their educational outreach to include California State University, Black Support Group, Los Angeles. Their efforts have resulted in the establishment of the Pitt-Los Scholarship at the University, which thus far has awarded three scholarships to deserving students. The Pitt-Los Club is also a member of the University's Golden Circle.

As further evidence of its commitment to the United Negro College Fund [UNCF], which supports our Nation's historically black colleges and universities [HBCU's], this year, members of the Pitt-Los Club have donated \$1,500 to the UNCF telethon.

In the future, the Pitt-Los Club will concentrate its efforts on increasing club membership, and expanding the organization's scholarship base to assist a wider berth of deserving Los Angeles high school seniors seeking a college education.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to recognize the outstanding service of the Pitt-Los Club to the Los Angeles community, particularly the contribution its members have made to the educational enrichment of our youth. I ask my colleagues to join me in extending to the many distinguished and dedicated women of the Pitt-Los Club, continued success as they embark on their next 50 years dedicated to assisting deserving students and charitable organizations in Los Angeles.

#### COULD WE MAKE ALL THE VOTES COUNT?

#### HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 23, 1994

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, Mark Sirkin slammed one home with this column which appeared in the Indianapolis Topics newspapers.

Mr. Sirkin is the news editor of the Washington Township Topics newspapers.

[From the Indianapolis Topics]

COULD WE MAKE ALL THE VOTES COUNT?

(By Marc Sirkin)

Can you imagine what would happen in Indiana if the electoral college was trashed? Half the votes would count again.

I have never been satisfied voting for president. My vote never counts. Instead of voting for the president the first Tuesday in November, what we actually vote for are the electors of the electoral college.

The electoral college is way too complex to fully explain in such a short space. But basically, each state has an allotment of electoral votes determined by the size of its congressional delegation. On election day voters choose the electors who will vote for the president and vice president. The winning electors then go and vote for the president the first Monday after the second Wednesday during election years.

For example, Indiana has 12 electoral college votes. If a candidate wins the state by one popular vote, that candidate wins all 12 electoral college votes. The other candidate gets nothing.

What upsets me the most about this system is that it gives me absolutely no vote in the race for the presidency.

"Of course you have a vote." I can hear people screaming. "Everybody has a vote!"

In the literal sense, I guess. I do have a vote for president. I go to the polls. I sign my name, close the curtain and mark my choice. Being the obvious liberal that I am, my choices in the last two presidential elections (the only two presidential elections in which I have been eligible to vote) I voted for the Democratic Party candidates.

Now here's the part where I get screwed.

The last election saw almost a third of the votes cast for U.S. House candidate Michael Bailey—a candidate who built his platform on videos of aborted fetuses. Needless to say, my vote for Bill Clinton registered with the minority.

I have no problem with being in the minority. It's the price I pay for being an individual. But I do have a problem with the electoral college deep sixing my vote because I dared to vote against the majority. My vote gets turned into a vote for truth, justice and the American way of a thousand points of family-value light.

So even though Clinton won the election, it was without any help from me or my Indiana. As a matter of fact, Indiana's electoral college votes have not gone toward a Democrat since 1964 when Lyndon Johnson beat Barry Goldwater.

I wasn't even alive then to enjoy the satisfaction of knowing I voted for a winner.

This stinks. Just because I happen to live where I am in the minority shouldn't mean that my vote has no bearing on an election's outcome.

If the presidency was decided by a popular vote, on the other hand, my vote would have counted the same as someone's vote in California, Georgia, New York, Ohio, Vermont, Nebraska, Colorado or even Indiana.

As the system stands now, my vote isn't worth diddly, and in a system in which supposedly everyone has a voice, that is wrong.

If presidents were elected by having to win a true popular vote, neither Rutherford B. Hayes nor Benjamin Harrison would have been elected. Hayes won the election in 1876 without winning the popular vote as did Harrison in 1888.

The electoral college has to go the way of the dinosaurs. Get rid of it.

As a matter of fact, under the present system, it is even possible that the choice of president and vice president get thrown to the House of Representatives and Senate respectively. If a third-party candidate enters the race and prevents the electoral college from awarding any candidate a clear majority (over 50 percent), the election for president moves to Congress.

However unlikely that scenario seems, it is possible. If Ross Perot hadn't done anything stupid to take him out of the most recent presidential race, it probably would have happened in 1992.

In 1824 it actually did happen. Andrew Jackson was elected by the House of Representatives because he didn't win a majority of the electoral college vote.

That's a scary thought, isn't it? If Congress can't decide in a timely manner to put a waiting period on the purchase of handguns, how can we expect it to be able to competently elect the leaders of the free world? Hmm.

Under that same system, it is also possible to have a president and vice president from two different parties. Can you imagine President Clinton and Vice President Stockdale? It sounds stupid, but it could've—and still could—happen unless the system of how we elect our president is changed.

So what can be done?

There are a number of things, but the most obvious is to remove the electoral college completely and elect the president by the popular vote.

That sounds simple and logical, but some people say it would prevent any candidate from receiving a clear majority and would threaten the two-party system by allowing too many fringe candidates into the political fray.

But would losing the two-party system be such a terrible thing? Many people, including myself, are sick and tired of having to choose between two out-of-touch politicians. Fringe candidates would force mainstream candidates to focus on real issues instead of party bashing.

## TRIBUTE TO BELARUSAN INDEPENDENCE

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 23, 1994

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, March 27, 1994, the Belarusian American Association, Inc., and the Belarusian American Youth Organization will commemorate the 76th anniversary of the proclamation of Belarusian independence with a banquet and concert at the Hyatt Regency in New Brunswick, NJ. Preceding the banquet will be a Divine Liturgy at St. Mary of Zyrovcy in Highland Park, NJ. It will be a great honor and a privilege for me to participate in this important event.

Mr. Speaker, it is actually on March 25 that Belarusians throughout the world salute the sacrifices and bravery of the members of the Council of the Belarusian Democratic Republic, who in 1918 liberated their country from the harsh and oppressive Czarist and Soviet rule. Representatives of the United Councils of the First Belarusian Convention, meeting in the capital city of Minsk, issued a proclamation of independence of the Belarusian National Republic, adopted a national flag with three horizontal stripes—white, red, and white—and received widespread international recognition. For the first time since 1795, the Belarusian Nation reemerged as an independent State. Despite the hardships from the First World War and the revolutionary turmoil in neighboring Russia, the Belarusian language, culture, and national identity flourished.

Unfortunately, the freedom and independence of the Belarusian Nation did not last long. In 1921, Russia's Bolshevik regime invaded and conquered the New Independent State and renamed it the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic. For the next 70 years, the Belarusian people endured a totalitarian Communist regime, denied the most basic civil and political rights. Millions of Belarusian nationals were exterminated. Although the Byelorussian SSR was officially considered a member of the United Nations since 1945, the country was in fact politically and militarily dominated by Moscow, with the Belarusians' aspirations for self-government and independence completely subverted.

This long national nightmare finally came to an end in 1991. The Belarusian Parliament had already declared its independence back in July 1990. Following the attempted coup against Soviet President Gorbachev in August 1991, the Speaker of the Belarusian Supreme Council, Stanislav Shuskevich invited Russian President Boris Yeltsin and Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk to Belarus in December 1991, to finally bury the moribund Soviet Union. In its place was established the Commonwealth of Independent States [CIS] with

Minsk as its administrative seat. Although the Belarusian Parliament, as with many other emerging East European democracies, was dominated by former Communists, protections for Belarusian culture, as well as basic human rights, were enacted.

Recent events, such as this January's ouster of Mr. Shushkevich, have raised concerns that the reform process may be slowing down. Still, I am confident that the Belarusians have made the important transition to independence and democracy. President Clinton recognized this during his recent visit to Minsk. I believe that we should do all in our power to encourage the reform movement to continue, to promote democracy and free markets, and make it clear to the Russians—particularly some of the destabilizing opposition forces in Moscow—that the United States will not tolerate any reassertion of Russian authority over the sovereign Nation of Belarus.

Mr. Speaker, the Belarusian Nation has particular significance for me on a personal level. My wife Sarah is part Belarusian, and through her I have learned a great deal about this proud people, their enduring culture, and their brave stand against foreign dominance and oppression. The Belarusian-American community has made great contributions to the State of New Jersey and in many other regions of the United States. Now that the Soviet Union is a thing of the past, the American people are finally learning about the many distinct nations who spend much of this century under the Soviet yoke. I hope that the coming years will see a continued emergency of both the Nation of Belarus and of the Belarusian-American community, as well as the recognition and respect they deserve from the people of the United States.

## SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, March 24, 1994, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

## MEETINGS SCHEDULED

MARCH 25

10:00 a.m.

Judiciary

To hold hearings on the nominations of Fortunato P. Benavides, of Texas, to be

United States Circuit Judge for the Fifth Circuit, Ruben Castillo, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Illinois, and Audrey B. Collins, to be United States District Judge for the Central District of California.

SD-226

#### Labor and Human Resources

To hold joint hearings with the Committee on Indian Affairs to examine headstart programs serving Native Americans.

SR-485

#### Indian Affairs

To hold joint hearings with the Committee on Labor and Human Resources to examine headstart programs serving Native Americans.

SR-485

10:15 a.m.

#### Appropriations

Treasury, Postal Service, General Government Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Office of Management and Budget, and the Executive Office of the President.

SD-116

### APRIL 11

2:00 p.m.

#### Appropriations

Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for Marketing and Inspection Services, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Food Safety and Inspection Service, and Agricultural Marketing Service, all of the Department of Agriculture.

SD-138

### APRIL 12

10:00 a.m.

#### Appropriations

Defense Subcommittee

To hold closed hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of Defense, focusing on classified programs.

S-407, Capitol

#### Appropriations

Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce.

S-146, Capitol

2:30 p.m.

#### Appropriations

Foreign Operations Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for foreign assistance programs, focusing on national security interests.

SD-138

#### Energy and Natural Resources

Water and Power Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine Federal agency roles in addressing the contemporary needs and management of the Newlands Project in Nevada.

SD-366

### APRIL 13

9:30 a.m.

#### Indian Affairs

Business meeting, to mark up S. 1216, to resolve the 107th Meridian boundary dispute between the Crow Indian Tribe,

the Northern Cheyenne Indian Tribe, and the United States and various other issues pertaining to the Crow Indian Reservation, S. 1526, to improve the management of Indian fish and wildlife and gathering resources, and S. 720, to clean up open dumps on Indian lands; to be followed by a hearing on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

SR-485

10:00 a.m.

#### Appropriations

Interior Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of Energy, focusing on fossil energy and clean coal programs.

SD-116

#### Appropriations

Transportation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the United States Coast Guard, Department of Transportation.

SD-138

#### Appropriations

Treasury, Postal Service, General Government Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the United States Postal Service.

SD-192

#### Veterans' Affairs

To hold oversight hearings on dangerous exposures in the Persian Gulf War.

SH-216

### APRIL 14

9:30 a.m.

#### Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings on the operating and economic environment of the domestic natural gas and oil industry.

SD-366

10:00 a.m.

#### Appropriations

Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of Defense, focusing on health services and infrastructure.

SD-192

#### Appropriations

Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the Drug Enforcement Administration, both of the Department of Justice.

S-146, Capitol

2:00 p.m.

#### Armed Services

Nuclear Deterrence, Arms Control, and Defense Intelligence Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of Defense, and the future years defense program, focusing on chemical demilitarization.

SR-222

3:00 p.m.

#### Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry

Agricultural Research, Conservation, Forestry and General Legislation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on issues relating to ecosystem management.

SR-332

APRIL 18

2:00 p.m.

#### Appropriations

Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for Science and Education, Agricultural Research Service, Cooperative State Research Service, Extension Service, and Alternative Agricultural Research and Commercialization, all of the Department of Agriculture.

SD-138

APRIL 19

9:30 a.m.

#### Rules and Administration

To resume hearings on S. 1824, to improve the operations of the legislative branch of the Federal Branch, focusing on Subtitle A, Parts I and II of Title III, relating to Congressional biennial budgeting and additional budget process changes.

SR-301

10:00 a.m.

#### Appropriations

Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of Defense, focusing on strategic programs.

SD-192

2:30 p.m.

#### Armed Services

Nuclear Deterrence, Arms Control, and Defense Intelligence Subcommittee

To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of Defense, and the future years defense program, focusing on the Department of Energy's environmental restoration and waste management programs.

SR-222

#### Veterans' Affairs

To hold hearings to examine proposals to finance veterans health care reform.

SR-418

APRIL 20

9:30 a.m.

#### Indian Affairs

To hold oversight hearings on the regulation of Indian gaming.

SR-485

10:00 a.m.

#### Appropriations

Treasury, Postal Service, General Government Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of the Treasury.

SD-116

APRIL 21

10:00 a.m.

#### Appropriations

Defense Subcommittee

To hold closed hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of Defense, focusing on intelligence programs.

S-407, Capitol

#### Appropriations

VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

SD-106

Appropriations  
Interior Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior.

S-128, Capitol

Appropriations

Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Securities and Exchange Commission, and the Federal Communications Commission.

S-146, Capitol

Appropriations

Transportation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation.

SD-138

APRIL 25

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations

Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for International Affairs and Commodity Programs, Natural Resources and Environment, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Foreign Agriculture Service, Soil Conservation Service, and Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, all of the Department of Agriculture.

SD-138

APRIL 26

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Defense Subcommittee

To hold closed hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of Defense, focusing on National Foreign Intelligence Programs (NFIP) and Tactical Intelligence and Related Activities (TIARA).

S-407, Capitol

Appropriations

Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Office of Justice Programs, and the Immigration and Naturalization Service, both of the Department of Justice.

S-146, Capitol

APRIL 27

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Transportation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Federal Transit Administration, Department of Transportation, and the Washington Metro Transit Authority.

SD-138

APRIL 28

9:30 a.m.

Rules and Administration

To resume hearings on S. 1824, to improve the operations of the legislative branch of the Federal Branch, focusing on Subtitle A, Parts I and II of Title III, relating to Congressional biennial

budgeting and additional budget process changes.

SR-301

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Environmental Protection Agency, and the Council on Environmental Quality.

SD-106

Appropriations

Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the United States Information Agency.

S-146, Capitol

2:30 p.m.

Appropriations

Interior Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior.

SD-116

MAY 3

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings on Boron-Neutron Cancer Therapy.

SD-366

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for Food and Consumer Services, Food and Nutrition Service, and Human Nutrition Information Service, all of the Department of Agriculture.

SD-138

Appropriations

Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of Defense, focusing on defense conversion programs.

SD-192

2:30 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Water and Power Subcommittee

To hold hearings to review the implementation of the Central Valley Project Improvement Act (Title 34 of P.L. 102-575) and the coordination of the program with other Federal protection and restoration efforts in the San Francisco Bay/Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta.

SD-366

MAY 5

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Legal Services Corporation.

S-146, Capitol

Appropriations

Transportation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the National Transportation Safety Board, and the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Department of Transportation.

SD-138

MAY 10

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, the Farm Credit Administration, and the Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health and Human Services.

SD-138

MAY 11

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Interior Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the National Park Service, Department of the Interior.

S-128, Capitol

MAY 12

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Corporation for National and Community Service.

SD-106

MAY 17

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of Defense, focusing on the Pacific Rim, NATO, and peacekeeping programs.

SD-192

MAY 19

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of Defense.

SD-192

Appropriations

VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of Veteran's Affairs, and the Selective Service System.

SD-106

MAY 20

9:00 a.m.

Appropriations

VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Departments of Veteran's Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, and independent agencies.

SD-138

MAY 25

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Interior Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of the Interior.

S-128, Capitol

MAY 26

10:00 a.m.

## Appropriations

VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

SD-106

JUNE 8

10:00 a.m.

## Appropriations

Interior Subcommittee

To hold hearings proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of Energy.

S-128, Capitol

JULY 19

10:00 a.m.

## Appropriations

Defense Subcommittee

Business meeting, to mark up proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal

year 1995 for the Department of Defense.

SD-192

## POSTPONEMENTS

MARCH 24

11:30 a.m.

## Labor and Human Resources

To hold joint hearings with the Committee on Labor and Human Resources' Subcommittee on Children, Family, Drugs and Alcoholism to examine proposals for preventing youth violence.

SH-216